COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

This instruction prescribes minimum standardized training and evaluation procedures, objectives, and responsibilities. It implements AFPD 13-1, *Theater Air Control System*, and applies to individuals filling ASOC and TACP duty positions and units conducting training and evaluation of personnel performing Terminal Attack Control duties. It supplements ancillary, Air Force specialty code (AFSC) based continuation, and upgrade training programs. This instruction applies to Air National Guard (ANG) units when published in ANGIND2. This instruction does not apply to US Air Force Reserve units.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision incorporates IC 2002-1 and allows up to 25% of annual CAS currency controls to be accomplished using bomber aircraft. Defines a control as a complete briefing to target attack. Allows COMAF-FOR to approve waivers for operationally deployed personnel. Requires Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) Fighter Duty Officers to attend Joint Aerospace Command and Control Course. Changes Mission Ready (MR) terminology to Combat Mission Ready (CMR). Deletes references to CTAPS and USMC Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Course. Emphasizes that ASOC and TACP qualifications are not interchangeable and that individuals must be qualified and certified in the duty positions they are filling. Revises the training table for operations personnel and terminal attack controllers. Requires Global Positioning System equipment to be a critical evaluation item. Changed or revised material is indicated by a bar (|). The entire text of the IC is at the last attachment.

Chapter 1

POLICY

1.1. Introduction. Standardized training, evaluation, and certification of ASOC and TACP personnel is essential to ensuring effective command and control of tactical air support missions. The complexity of coordinating close air support with the fire and maneuver of surface forces requires a detailed understanding of air power capabilities and other fire support means. This instruction provides the training baseline needed for ASOC and TACP personnel to maintain proficiency. Additionally, this instruction identifies minimum training requirements for those personnel responsible for Terminal Attack Control (TAC) training or evaluation of individuals assigned to ASOCs or TACPs. This instruction also provides guidance for evaluating ASOC and TACP personnel and unit training programs against a common standard.

1.2. Objectives. Outlined below are the basic objectives of this instruction:

1.2.1. Train ASOC and TACP personnel to effectively and efficiently accomplish their peacetime and contingency duties and responsibilities. The training and performance standards outlined herein facilitate the immediate and effective employment of ASOC and TACP personnel. It also provides standard training documentation for effective training management.

1.2.2. Provide commanders with quantitative mission performance indicators for determining personnel readiness. In addition to determining individual proficiency and capabilities, the evaluation process provides continuous feedback on the adequacy of unit training programs, operational directives, procedures, and techniques.

1.3. Definitions.

1.3.1. Forward Air Controller (Airborne). Also called FAC(A). A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. The forward air controller (airborne) is normally an airborne extension of the Tactical Air Control Party. The FAC(A) must complete AGOS (JFCC) and OA-10 MR top-off training IAW MCI 11-A/OA-10, Volume 1 Flying Operations (OPR: HQ ACC/DOTO).

1.3.2. Air Liaison Officer (ALO). An officer aligned with a ground or Army aviation unit (brigade or higher army echelon) who functions as the primary advisor to the Army commander on air operation matters. The ALO may or may not be certified to perform the terminal attack control (TAC) function. Unit commanders determine the need for ALO TAC certification based on duty position requirements.

1.3.3. A fighter-rated officer aligned to perform ALO duties for a battalion echelon maneuver unit. With the exception of PCS-assigned Ranger Battalion BALOs, these individuals perform ALO duties on TDY basis while permanently assigned to a fighter squadron. Completion of JFCC and terminal attack control certification is mandatory for all BALOs.

1.3.4. Emergency Close Air Support (ECAS). Close Air Support missions conducted under emergency wartime conditions when a qualified terminal attack controller is unable to provide terminal attack control. Emergency CAS is not permitted during peacetime operations. All training in support of ECAS must be conducted under the direct, over-the-shoulder supervision of a certified terminal attack control trainer.

1.3.5. Tactical Air Command and Control Specialists (TACCS). TACCS are responsible for air support coordination and combat communications in both ASOCs and TACPs. Terminal Attack Control (TAC) qualification is optional. TAC qualified TACCS, called Enlisted Terminal Attack Controllers (ETACs), conduct final control for CAS attacks. Battalion level ETACs represent the principle ground terminal attack controller for the battalion commander and provide flexibility for the BALO by also being qualified in liaison functions.

1.3.6. Terminal Attack Controllers (TACs). An officer or enlisted volunteer (AFSC 1C4X1) selected, trained, and certified by the unit commander to perform routine, unassisted terminal attack control.

1.3.7. Formal Evaluation. Formal evaluation as used in this instruction refers to a comprehensive task evaluation, performed by a standardization-evaluation trained, unit commander designated, examiner or a qualified SELO or SELNCO. Formal evaluations are tools which commanders employ to ensure unit personnel meet a high uniform standard of performance. Formal evaluations allow commanders to assess personnel who in the performance of their duties exercise judgments or execute decisions which can put themselves and others at great hazard, i.e. clearance to drop.

1.3.8. Initial Training. Individually tailored training required for newly assigned personnel to effectively accomplish the duties and responsibilities for the position filled.

1.3.9. Mission Qualified (MQ). A mission status awarded by the commander for support personnel. Base MQ status on the individual's ability to accomplish assigned duties in support of the unit mission. To maintain MQ status, the individual must satisfy all initial and recurring training requirements consisting of annual subject or task training and a written evaluation.

1.3.10. Master Question File (MQF). A bank of questions, answers and source references used during the mission status certification process to ensure individuals possess needed skills and knowledge. Stan/Eval officers and NCOs use the MQF to construct written examinations for measurement of individuals preparing for mission status certification. Units may also use locally developed open book tests along with the MQF for subject knowledge measurement of required training. Until publication of an approved MQF use selected questions from testing materials already developed for measurement of initial and recurring training areas.

1.3.11. Combat Mission Ready (CMR). Commander awarded status based on demonstrated ability to accomplish the operational mission of an ASOC or TACP. CMR status is mandatory for all ALOs, Fighter Duty Officers (officers possessing a 'U' suffix on their AFSC) and Tactical Air Command and Control Specialists. Commanders award CMR status after an individual satisfies all initial or recurring training requirements, a written test, and a formal evaluation, either initial or recurring. All operations personnel (AFSC 1X) assigned to ASOCs and TACPs require a formal evaluation. ASOC and TACP CMR status is not interchangeable. Commanders and supervisors must ensure individuals are qualified and certified for the duty position the member is filling. CMR certification for 'Y' suffix and AFSC 1C400 is optional.

1.3.12. Standardization and Evaluation Liaison Officer (SELO). The SELO is a trained, mission ready member of an ASOC or TACP who manages the standardization and evaluation program at the direction of the unit commander. The SELO will be terminal attack control qualified if the standardization and evaluation program requires TAC certification of assigned personnel.

1.3.13. Standardization and Evaluation Liaison NCO (SELNCO). The SELNCO is a trained, mission ready member of an ASOC or TACP who administers the standardization and evaluation program at the direction of the unit commander and SELO. The SELNCO will be terminal attack control quali-

fied if the unit standardization and evaluation program requires TAC certification of assigned personnel.

1.3.14. Standardization and Evaluation Examiner (SEE). The SEE is a trained, mission ready member of an ASOC or TACP who brings increased flexibility to administration of the standardization and evaluation program. SEEs are trained and certified to perform formal and TAC evaluations at the direction of the SELO and SELNCO.

1.4. Concepts. This instruction provides guidance for conducting a ground training and evaluation program that complements AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training.*

1.4.1. Applicable personnel include:

– All personnel assigned to ASOC and TACP duty positions.

– All BALOs unless attending formal Airborne Forward Air Controller courses and 1C4X1s assigned to Fighter Squadrons (FS)

– All personnel involved in training and evaluating Terminal Attack Controllers assigned to ASOCs and TACPs.

– All 1C4X1 and ALO personnel who routinely perform Terminal Attack Control duties or portions of those duties on a regular basis, i.e. range personnel.

1.5. Training. Conduct initial and recurring training for all applicable personnel using the appropriate training tables contained in subsequent chapters.

1.5.1. Personnel filling Mission Qualified positions must satisfy both subject and task training items listed in the appropriate training table and complete a written evaluation.

1.5.2. Personnel filling Mission Ready positions must satisfy both subject and task training items listed in the appropriate training tables, complete a written test and formal evaluation.

1.5.3. Perform initial duty position screening to determine individual training needs based on previous experience and training.

1.6. Initial Training. Complete initial training (excluding 1C431s and 1C4X1 cross-trainees) within 90 days of date assigned station. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

1.6.1. Unit commanders may extend training time to allow for interruptions to the training process.

1.6.2. 3-level Tactical Air Command and Control Specialists (TACCS) will enter initial training no later than 60 days after date assigned station. Complete 3-level TACCS initial training with a formal standardization-evaluation check within one year of date (15 months for ANG) assigned station.

1.7. Recurring Training. After individuals successfully complete initial training, evaluation, and certification conduct recurring training for applicable personnel using the training tables identified in subsequent chapters.

1.7.1. Personnel filling MQ positions require subject and task training, followed by a written evaluation. Task certification follows the procedures outlined in AFI 36-2201, Developing, Managing and Conducting Training.

1.7.2. Personnel filling CMR positions require both subject and task training with written and task performance evaluations. ASOC Fighter Duty Officers, TACP ALOs, and TACCS must complete a comprehensive formal evaluation.

1.8. Evaluations. Supervisors use trainee evaluation results to determine if certification of an individual is appropriate for a particular task or duty position.

1.8.1. Task evaluation occurs for each required task listed on the Specialty Training Standard, Job Qualification Standard, or Career Field Education and Training Plan. The supervisor or task certifier indicates the trainee's ability to perform a specific task by signing the task off in the trainee's computerized or paper based training record. The means of task evaluation, unless otherwise specified, is up to the certifying official and may consist of verbal or written questions and/or task performance.

1.8.2. Duty position certification occurs after the supervisor certifies an individual on all the tasks necessary to perform in a specific position. The type of evaluation used for mission status certification varies.

1.8.3. For MQ personnel, the mission status evaluation process consists of the supervisor ensuring the trainee is certified on each duty position task prescribed. This review validates the trainees ability to perform all assigned tasks. The trainee must also complete a written evaluation administered by unit Standardization-Evaluation personnel on knowledge or task items associated with ASOC or TACP duty as prescribed by **Table 2.2.**. The results of the supervisor's review and the Stan/Eval written examination form the basis of MQ certification by the commander.

1.8.4. For CMR personnel, the supervisor reviews and evaluates all duty position/CFETP training using the guidance established in AFI 36-2201. Upon the trainee's completion of all initial (first time certification) or recurring (annual certification) training items, the supervisor requests formal evaluation by unit Stan/Eval. CMR evaluations by Stan/Eval consist of a written test and duty position performance demonstration of the items listed on AF Form 3827. For non-TAC personnel, use areas 1 - 5A and 6 on AF Form 3827 along with any commander or higher headquarters directed items. Accomplish evaluations on TAC qualified personnel using all areas on AF Form 3827 as well as any commander or higher headquarters directed items. The commander uses the results of the formal evaluation to determine if certification is appropriate.

1.9. Certification. Certify and document mission status initially and annually thereafter using AF Form 1098 (or approved automated product) for MQ personnel and AF Form 3827 for CMR personnel.

1.9.1. The unit commander certifies MQ status after the trainee completes all required training, a written test and any needed task performance evaluations.

1.9.2. The unit commander certifies CMR status after the trainee completes the following:

1.9.2.1. All initial or annual training items as identified in the appropriate table.

1.9.2.2. Achieves a passing score of 85 percent or better on a comprehensive 100 question closed book written test.

1.9.2.3. Receives a rating of 'Qualified' or better on a formal evaluation.

1.9.3. Only TACP CMR ALOs, BALOs and 1C4X1s filling a CMR duty position, formal TAC Instructors, observer/controllers assigned to an Army Combat Training Center, or TACs performing range control/test duty may be certified as TACs.

1.9.4. Certification of unique operational duties or requirements not specified in this instruction will be accomplished IAW appropriate guidance or local procedures and annotated in the members training records (i.e. Range Safety, Jumpmaster, etc.). All TACs will be certified as a range official for their home installation if the program exists and the individual meets prerequisites (i.e. minimum rank requirement, etc.).

1.10. Decertification . Supervisors may decertify individuals on a task based on failure to meet the task measurement standards (to include failure to complete required training within the stated frequency). Supervisors will inform the unit commander of all decertifications. The commander will determine if the task warrants revocation of MQ or CMR status. Decertification will be annotated in individual training and Stan/Eval records, as appropriate. Loss of TAC certification does not necessarily require decertification of TACP CMR status.

1.11. Terminal Attack Control Decertification. Terminal attack control decertification is mandatory if the individual is decertified on any one of the critical tasks prescribed in **Chapter 6** of this instruction.

1.12. Mission Status Decertification. The commander should base mission status decertification for MQ or CMR personnel upon:

1.12.1. Ability to safely perform duties

1.12.2. Ability to accomplish wartime duties without supervision

1.13. Recertification. Task recertification is accomplished by the supervisor when the individual demonstrates sufficient knowledge and skill to perform the task without direct supervision.

1.13.1. Commanders recertify MQ personnel upon completion of required training.

1.13.2. The commander re-certifies CMR personnel upon completion of required training and a formal evaluation as prescribed in **Chapter 6**. Commanders may direct a reevaluation of only the area decertified, called a spot evaluation, or direct a complete formal evaluation.

1.14. Non-Current. Non-current status for a particular training task (excluding airstrike control) occurs when an individual fails to complete recurring training requirements as stipulated in the applicable tables (**Table 2.1.**, **Table 2.2.**, **Table 3.1.** and **Table 4.1.** Note 8 for airstrike control) within the specified time period (i.e., one year from the date the item was last trained). Individuals in a non-current status for more than six months must complete all training table items and pass a formal performance evaluation to regain currency.

1.15. Formal School Requirements. All ALOs must attend the ACC ALO Qualification Course. ASOC FDOs must attend the Joint Aerospace Command and Control Course, except for FDOs assigned to 604 ASOS, Republic of Korea, who may attend either course. Individuals should complete the training enroute to their initial ASOC or TACP assignment. ASOC personnel should attend the appropriate TBMCS courses and ASOC and TACP radio maintenance personnel should attend the AN/GRC-206 maintenance course. The Army Basic Airborne Course L5AZA1T231-001 is mandatory for all individuals filling a jump billet.

1.15.1. Completion of the ACC Terminal Attack Control Course is mandatory for all 1C4s prior to certification as a Terminal Attack Controller.

1.15.2. TACCS also have other formal school requirements levied by AFSC skill level upgrade and special qualification requirements. (See career field training and education plans (CFETP) or governing directives.) EXAMPLE: All TACCS must complete E3ACP1C471-000 Tactical Air Command and Control Craftsman course before upgrading to the 7 skill level.

1.15.3. In addition to the above courses ASOC and TACP personnel may participate in US Army correspondence courses. Direct your requests for Army training through the appropriate local office.

1.16. Interface With On-the-Job Training and Upgrade Training. The special tasks and recurring training requirements prescribed by this instruction are part of and not a replacement for the On-the-Job Training (OJT) program. When developing the overall unit training program, observe the following considerations:

– The Upgrade Training Program trains personnel to a required skill level.

– Mission status certification indicates an individual's ability to perform duties associated with a specific function and duty position within an organization.

– Do not task personnel to perform duties for which they lack the appropriate skill-level, training or certification.

1.17. Responsibilities. HQ USAF/XOOY will approve any changes to this instruction and assist in resolving major training issues between using commands.

1.17.1. Serving as Combat Air Forces lead major command, HQ ACC/DOY will review, consolidate and submit MAJCOM and NGB inputs for recommended changes to this instruction to HQ USAF/XOO.

1.17.2. The AF Career Field Manager for AFSC 1C4X1 will with the assistance of the ACC, PACAF and USAFE functional managers and Det 1, 335 TRS, develop and maintain the basic Training and Education Measurement System (TEMS) training plan for the TACCS career field. *Note: AFSCs assigned to ASOC and TACP units having TEMS will use a group- approved workcenter qualification training plan (WQTP) add-on to manage the requirements of this instruction. If a WQTP does not exist, the unit will add applicable requirements to their existing job qualification standard (JQS) or training folder until WQTPs are available.*

1.17.3. MAJCOMs and NGB will:

1.17.3.1. Ensure integration of and compliance with the provisions of this instruction.

1.17.3.2. Exercise wavier authority over individuals and units within their purview.

1.17.3.3. Assist Air Force headquarters and field units in resolving significant training issues within their purview.

1.17.3.4. Assist subordinate units in obtaining formal school quotas and training resources to support the terminal attack control program.

1.17.3.5. Review and send recommended changes to this instruction to HQ ACC/DOY for review and consolidation.

1.17.3.6. Ensure MAJCOM inspector general teams conduct terminal attack control evaluations on numbered Air Force (NAF) and air support operations group (ASOG) standardization-evaluation (Stan/Eval) personnel during scheduled inspections.

1.17.3.7. Ensure standardization among their NAFs.

1.17.4. NAF standardization-evaluation personnel will:

1.17.4.1. Oversee and evaluate Stan/Eval programs to ensure standardized compliance with the procedures and objectives of this instruction.

1.17.4.2. Serve as subject matter experts on the training procedures and evaluation standards prescribed by this instruction.

1.17.4.3. Assist in resolving significant training and evaluation issues that evolve at subordinate units.

1.17.4.4. Conduct terminal attack control evaluations on ANG, NAF, BALO and group-level Stan/Eval officers (SELO) and noncommissioned officers (SELNCO) at least every 24 months.

1.17.4.5. Conduct periodic terminal control evaluations on squadron level Stan/Eval sections.

1.17.4.6. Assist in the development and maintenance of the MQF.

1.17.4.7. Become subject matter experts regarding the contents of AFI 13-102 and the MQF.

1.17.4.8. Maintain TACP CMR and TAC certification.

1.17.4.9. Conduct assistance visits to group-level Stan/Eval sections at least every 24 months. Conduct squadron level visits as requested.

1.17.4.10. Provide a written report containing positive and negative findings, recommendations, and items of interest, to the group commander and appropriate MAJCOM for each assistance visit or evaluation performed.

1.17.4.11. Establish and disseminate procedures to send unit- or group-level improvement recommendations to the appropriate authority.

1.17.4.12. Establish follow-up procedures to ensure deficiency corrective actions are sufficient and implemented.

1.17.4.13. Review and consolidate unit- or group-level recommended changes to this instruction and send them to MAJCOM functional managers annually (based on publication date).

1.17.4.14. Evaluate and oversee units not under a group or NAF as directed by MAJCOM.

1.17.5. Group-level training and standardization-evaluation personnel will:

1.17.5.1. Implement and manage an approved training and evaluation program as prescribed by this instruction.

1.17.5.2. Consolidate and forward written requests for ACC JFCC quotas to MAJCOM for sub-allocation actions. Exception: all ANG units will forward written requests for JFCC to NGB/XOOC.

1.17.5.3. Assist subordinate units in developing and administering unit-level training and evaluation programs.

1.17.5.4. Use MAJCOM approved program management data automation software to ensure timely and accurate documentation of training events and evaluations.

1.17.5.5. Schedule and conduct assistance visits to subordinate units as required or upon unit request.

1.17.5.6. Maintain TACP CMR and TAC certification.

1.17.5.7. Conduct terminal attack control evaluations on unit-level SELOs and SELNCOs.

1.17.5.8. Provide test questions to MAJCOM/NAF OPRs for inclusion in the MQF.

1.17.5.9. Conduct TAC evaluations of individuals in units outside the group's organizational structure when directed by higher headquarters or when requested by the receiving unit's commander.

1.17.5.10. Identify training deficiencies and recommended corrective actions to MAJCOMs as appropriate.

1.17.5.11. Develop group WQTP add-ons to workcenter training plans.

 NAFs perform these functions for all ANG ASOC and TACP units unless otherwise noted.

1.17.6. Group commanders or their designated representative will:

1.17.6.1. Appoint in writing group-level training program managers, trainers, task evaluators, and terminal attack control evaluators (standardization-evaluation) as required.

1.17.6.2. Administer a trend analysis program and publish a semiannual Trend Analysis Report and forward to their NAF and MAJCOM.

1.17.7. Unit commanders will:

1.17.7.1. Designate in writing a unit standardization and evaluation officer (SELO) and NCO (SELNCO) to develop and administer the standardization and evaluation program. A separate unit Stan/Eval section is not mandatory if collocated with a group Stan/Eval section capable of satisfying the unit's standardization-evaluation needs.

1.17.7.2. Designate in writing augmentee standardization and evaluation examiners (SEEs) as necessary to facilitate program administration.

1.17.7.3. Appoint and certify unit trainers, task certifiers and terminal attack control trainers. Trainers are subject-matter experts, trained to conduct subject and task instruction of others. Enlisted trainers must complete the formal on-the-job training (OJT) trainer course, J6AJS3S2X1-001, and meet the prerequisites specified in AFI 36-2201. Officer trainers must be subject-matter experts in the areas they train and be an OJT trainer course graduate.

1.17.7.4. Review training and evaluation procedures and all individual evaluation documentation.

1.17.7.5. Identify training deficiencies and implement corrective actions.

1.17.7.6. Acquire and maintain a full understanding of the unit's training and evaluation processes and the automated data products and reports to assess unit and individual training status.

1.17.7.7. Select individuals for enlisted terminal attack control (ETAC) training and evaluate their progress at the completion of each training tier (see **Chapter 4**).

1.17.8. The unit standardization-evaluation officer (SELO) and NCO (SELNCO) will:

1.17.8.1. Develop and administer the unit standardization-evaluation program in accordance with this instruction, MAJCOM, group (NAF for ANG), and unit locally developed guidelines.

1.17.8.2. Maintain CMR certification. SELOs and SELNCOs assigned to TACP units will maintain TAC certification.

1.17.8.3. Train augmentee SEEs in program requirements and administration procedures.

1.17.8.4. Develop written examinations from questions contained in the MQF. At least two separate tests must be constructed with no more than 50 percent duplication of questions. A random generation testing program may be used in lieu of separate written evaluations.

1.17.8.5. Provide security for and administer unit written examinations.

1.17.8.6. Administer CMR and TAC evaluations on SEEs and required unit personnel.

1.17.8.7. Complete AF Forms 3827, **Terminal Attack Control Evaluation**, and send signed copies to the group-level (NAF for ANG) Stan-Eval section. Send signed copies of SELO and SELNCO TAC evaluations to their NAF.

1.17.8.8. Maintain Stan/Eval folders on all assigned personnel who receive formal evaluations.

1.17.8.9. Analyze completed AF Forms 3827 for trends and special interest items.

1.17.8.10. Establish procedures for review and quality control of evaluations and documentation.

1.17.8.11. Closely monitor objectivity of all evaluators.

1.17.8.12. Conduct commander briefings to highlight unfavorable trends and recommend corrective actions.

1.17.8.13. Enlisted evaluators must be graduates of J6AJS3S2X100 Task Certifier Course.

1.17.8.14. Conduct periodic Stan/Eval objectivity assessments on SEEs.

1.17.9. Unit trainers and immediate supervisors will:

1.17.9.1. Submit completed training event data to program management authority (normally unit/group training section) for tracking and analysis.

1.17.9.2. Identify areas in which individuals require additional training through initial screening, follow-up interviews, performance observation, and subject knowledge and task performance evaluations.

1.17.9.3. Develop a training folder or computer file for all personnel, using the appropriate training tables in subsequent chapters. Document all training accomplishments using AF Form 1098 or suitable MAJCOM approved computer based training medium, i.e., TEMS.

1.17.9.4. Notify the commander and provide mission status recommendations when a CMR individual loses training currency or task certification.

1.17.9.5. Recommend certification and decertification of individuals to the commander.

1.17.9.6. Fulfill responsibilities defined by AFI 36-2201.

1.17.9.7. Ensure trainees complete all training prior to requesting Stan/Eval support for evaluations.

1.17.9.8. Ensure examinees report to Stan/Eval at the designated time and location for evaluation.

1.17.9.9. When appropriate, ensure examinee completes required additional training and notifies Stan/Eval upon completion of proper documentation.

1.17.9.10. Advise unit leadership of training deficiencies and/or shortfalls and recommend corrective actions.

1.17.9.11. Maintain MQ or CMR certification based on AFSC and duty position.

1.17.9.12. If certified as a terminal attack control trainer, member must maintain terminal attack control certification.

1.17.10. Trainees will:

1.17.10.1. Know and understand the applicable training requirements and evaluation procedures.

1.17.10.2. Satisfy all training requirements prior to reporting for evaluation.

1.17.10.3. Complete all required additional training noted during evaluations.

1.17.10.4. Cooperate fully with trainers, supervisors, and Stan/Eval personnel in scheduling and conducting required activities.

1.17.10.5. Trainees will not perform any task unsupervised where task certification was lost or not attained.

1.18. Records Documentation. Documentation of training is important to commanders, training managers, and supervisors because it reflects the actual status of training programs. It helps leadership assess the unit's mission capability, readiness, individual and collective weaknesses, and identifies the resources needed to support the mission. For trainees, it shows what their requirements are and how well they are progressing. This instruction prescribes standard training documentation to accommodate transfer of personnel between MAJCOMs without repeating previously accomplished training and documentation unnecessarily.

1.18.1. Develop a training folder (for enlisted this is AF Form 623) or computer file for all personnel using the appropriate training tables in subsequent chapters. Document all training accomplishments using AF Form 1098 or suitable MAJCOM approved computer based training medium.

1.18.2. Document normal OJT associated with each AFSC as prescribed in AFI 36-2201.

1.18.3. Consider awarding mission status when the trainee can perform the required tasks of their AFSC for the duty position held, and following successful completion of special task training and evaluations prescribed by this instruction.

1.18.4. Document Terminal Attack control certification using AF Form 3827.

1.19. Supplements, Waivers, and Changes. MAJCOMs may supplement this instruction following the procedures outlined in AFI 37-160, *The Air Force Publications and Forms Management Programs-Developing and Processing Publications*. NAFs and Groups may supplement this instruction as required. Forward supplements to the applicable MAJCOM for approval. Provide the applicable MAJCOM a copy after publication. MAJCOMs will forward courtesy copies of their supplements to the AFI OPR.

1.19.1. To obtain a waiver, the requester submits a memorandum, through channels to the OPR describing the specific requirement. For units deployed to an operational command, waivers for training/currency are submitted to the Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) who may approve, disapprove, or forward it to the OPR for adjudication. A waiver remains in effect until the OPR cancels or revises the publication.

1.19.2. Submit recommended changes through channels to HQ ACC/DOY. HQ ACC will coordinate recommended changes with HQ USAF/XOOY.

Chapter 2

AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER (ASOC) TRAINING

2.1. General. This chapter applies to personnel assigned to ASOC duty positions. Training identified in this chapter supplements individual AFSC training requirements prescribed under the OJT Training Program. All ASOC personnel will enter mission status training and satisfy the initial and recurring training requirements listed in the applicable **Table 2.1.** or **Table 2.2.**.

2.2. Combat Mission Ready. ASOC operations personnel (AFSC 1X) will maintain CMR status. Minimum initial CMR training consists of all training subjects, recurring and non-recurring, listed in **Table 2.1.** Minimum recurring training is on an annual basis and consists of those subjects identified in the frequency column of **Table 2.1.** by the word 'ANNUAL'. CMR designation requires completion of an annual written test with a score of at least 85 percent and achieving an overall 'QUALIFIED' rating on the formal evaluation. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a newly generated test with more than 50 percent new questions.

2.2.1. CMR status is transferable with a PCS move. CMR personnel arriving at their new unit will receive a local area check out and review of previous training and certification. If the training is current and adequate, CMR certification carries forward until the annual evaluation is due. This training should be complete within 30 days of arriving at a new duty station.

2.3. Mission Qualified. ASOC and TACP personnel filling positions other than those identified in paragraph **1.3.11.** will enter MQ training. Minimum initial training will consist of all training subjects listed in **Table 2.2.** All MQ personnel must complete an annual written examination with a score of at least 85 percent. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a new test without repeat questions. MQ personnel do not normally receive a formal evaluation but must satisfactorily complete each measurement device for the training items listed in **Table 2.2.** All training items listed in the Type Training column with a task requirement must have a task certifier administer a thorough task evaluation on each item listed. A written performance evaluation (test) is required to satisfy knowledge-only training items.

Table 2.1. ASOC Operations Personnel Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

1. Msn/Org of Wing/Group/Unit
 	
  a. ISSA/HTSA
 	
  b. Unit OIs
 	
  c. Army SOPs
 	
  d. OPLAN Taskings
 	
  e. DOC Statements
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

2. Navigation
 	
  a. Vehicle
 	
  b. Foot
 	
  c. GPS
 	
  d. Plot/Convert MGRS
 	
  e. LAT/LONG
 	
  f. Ellipsoid/datum
 	
  g. Army Symbology
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

3. Communication Procedures
 	
  a. Encode/Decode
 	
  b. RT Procedures
 	
  c. ECCM
 	
  d. SOI/Comprise Procedures
 	
  e. Applicable Phone Systems
 	
  f. Communication Planning
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

4. Operate Communication and Computer Systems
 	
  a. Non-secure
 	
  b. Secure
 	
  c. Digital Comm Devices
 	
  d. Emergency Operations
 	
  e. TBMCS
 	
  f. ADOCS (as required)
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

5. Operate Auxiliary Power Generator Set	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

6. Operate Manpack Portables Radios (FM/HF/UHF/ SATCOM)
 	
  a. Non-secure
  b. Secure
  c. Digital Comm Devices
  d. DAMA
  e. SINGARS SIP/ASIP
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

7. Vehicle Operations
  a. Convoy (Day/Night)
  b. Drive with NVG (on/off road)
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

8. Camouflage Procedures/ Techniques
  a. Site Selection/Bivouac
  b. Personal
  c. Equipment
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

9. U.S. Army
  a. Msn/Org
  b. TOC Staff
  c. SOPs
  d. Employment Doctrine
  e. Deliberate/Crisis Planning
  f. Military Decision Making Process
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

10. Intelligence
  a. Threats
  b. Enemy Employment Doctrine
  c. Recognition
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

11. Joint Fire Support
  a. Artillery/SEAD
  b. Naval Gunfire
  c. Army Attack Aviation
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
12. TACS/AAGS a. Theater Air Control System b. Army Air Ground System c. Airspace Control Plan/Order and Airspace Management Products d. Air Task Order Processes and Products e. Special Instructions	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
13. Antenna Systems	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
14. Characteristics of Air-To-Surface Munitions a. Air-to-Ground Missiles b. Surface-to-air Missiles c. Unguided Munitions d. Guided Munitions e. Cluster Munitions f. Aircraft Gun Systems g. Fuses and Sensors	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
15. ASOC Operations a. Concept b. Support Functions c. Set up d. Air Force Air Request Net (AFARN) control e. Unique Equipment f. Site Defense	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device
16. Local Area Range Familiarization	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

17. Mobility Procedures
 	
  a. Deployment
 	
  b. Redeployment
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and thereafter as required based on syllabus revision, or as directed by group-level authority. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

2. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and every 12 months thereafter; due date based on date last received training. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

3. According to unit- or group-approved training medium. Use a measurement device designed to measure subject knowledge and/or task performance. Use current Joint, Air Force and other Service references to support the objective.

Table 2.2. ASOC/TACP Support Personnel Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY	MEASUREMENT

1. Msn/Org of Wing/Group/ Unit
 	
  a. ISSA/HTSA
 	
  b. Unit OIs
 	
  c. Army SOPs
 	
  d. OPLAN Taskings
 	
  e. DOC Statements
	Subject Knowledge	Non-Recurring (Note 1)
		
		Non-Recurring (Note 1)
		
		Annual (Note 2)
		
		Annual
			Unit- or group-approved measurement device. (Note 3)

2. Navigation a. Vehicle b. GPS c. Plot Coords	Subject/Task Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved task performance measurement device. (Note 5)
3. Comm Procedures a. Encode/Decode b. RT Procedures c. SOIs	Subject/Task Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved task performance measurement device. (Note 5)

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY	MEASUREMENT
4. Operate AN/GRC- 206 Radio System a. Nonsecure b. Secure	Subject/Task Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved task performance measurement device. (Note 5)
5. Operate Auxiliary Power Generator Set	Subject/Task Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved task performance measurement device. (Note 5)
6. Operate Manpack Porta-bles Radios (FM/HF/UHF/ SATCOM) a. Nonsecure b. Secure	Subject/Task Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved task performance measurement device. (Note 5)
7. Vehicle Operations a. Convoy (Day/Night) b. NVG	Subject/Task Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved task performance measurement device.
8. Camouflage Procedures/ Techniques a. Site Selection/Bivouac b. Personal c. Equipment d. Site Defense	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved subject knowledge measurement device.
9. U.S. Army a. Msn/Org b. TOC Staff	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved subject knowledge measurement device.
10. ASOC/TACP Operations (Unit Specific) a. Concept b. Support Functions c. Set up d. Unique Equip (Note 4) e. Field Hygiene	Subject Knowledge Task Knowledge	Non-Recurring (Note 1) Annual (Note 2)	Unit- or group-approved measurement device. (Note 3)

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY	MEASUREMENT
11. Mobility Procedures/ Load Out a. Deployment b. Redeployment	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Unit- or group-approved subject knowledge measurement device.
12. Local Area Range Familiarization	Subject/Task Knowledge	Non-Recurring (Note 1)	Unit- or group-approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station and thereafter as required based on syllabus revision, or as directed by group-level authority. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

2. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station and every 12 months thereafter; due date based on date last received training. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

3. According to unit- or group-approved training medium. Use a measurement device designed to measure subject knowledge or task performance as appropriate. Use current Air Force and other Service references to support the objective.

4. Provide training on unit specific and Army-issued equipment not taught during technical training i.e., night-vision equipment, tents, field heaters, cook stoves.

5. Support personnel need only familiarization training, initially within 90 days of the date assigned.

Chapter 3

TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY (TACP) TRAINING

3.1. General. This chapter applies to all personnel assigned, attached, or aligned to a TACP. All TACP personnel will enter mission status training and adhere to the requirements of this instruction. Training in this chapter supplements individual AFSC training requirements prescribed by other instructions and the OJT Program. Senior Corps ALO training will be tailored to their duty requirements.

3.2. Combat Mission Ready. TACP operations personnel (AFSC 1X) will maintain CMR status, with the exceptions stated in paragraph **1.3.11.** BALOs and individuals filling unit type code (UTC) tasked positions requiring TAC certification must maintain TAC status. The ASOS commander will determine the required number of TAC qualified ALOs. TAC certification is not a prerequisite for operations personnel CMR status. Minimum CMR training consists of all training subjects listed in **Table 3.1.** For personnel designated to maintain TAC status, the requirements listed in **Table 4.1.** also apply. Minimum recurring training is on an annual basis and consists of the training areas identified by the word 'ANNUAL' in the frequency column of **Table 3.1.** (and **Table 4.1.** if TAC certified). A written performance evaluation (test) is required to satisfy knowledge-only training items.

3.2.1. CMR certification is transferable with a PCS move. CMR personnel arriving at their new unit will receive a local area check out and review of previous training and certification. If training is current and adequate, CMR certification carries forward until the annual evaluation is due.

3.3. Mission Qualified. TACP personnel not identified as CMR will enter MQ training. Minimum initial training consists of all training areas listed in **Table 2.2.** Minimum recurring training is on an annual basis and consists of training areas identified by the word "ANNUAL" in the frequency column. All MQ personnel must complete an annual written examination with a minimum score of 85 percent. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a newly generated test with more than 50 percent new questions. MQ personnel do not normally receive a formal evaluation but must satisfactorily complete each measurement device for the training items listed in **Table 2.2.** All training items listed in the Type Training column with a task requirement must have a task certifier administer a thorough task evaluation on each item listed. A written performance check (test) is required to satisfy knowledge only training items.

Table 3.1. TACP Operations Personnel Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

1. Msn/Org of Wing/Group/ Unit
 	
  a. ISSA/HTSA
 	
  b. Unit OIs
 	
  c. Army SOPs
 	
  d. OPLAN Taskings
 	
  e. DOC Statements
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

2. Navigation
  a. Vehicle
  b. Foot
  c. GPS
  d. Plot/Convert MGRS
  e. LAT/LONG
  f. Ellipsoid/datum
  g. Army Symbology
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

3. Communication Procedures
  a. Encode/Decode
  b. RT Procedures
  c. ECCM
  d. SOI/Comprise Procedures
  e. Applicable Phone Systems
  f. Communication Planning
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

4. Operate AN/GRC -206 Radio System
  a. Non-secure
  b. Secure
  c. Digital Comm Devices
  d. Emergency Operations
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual (Note 1)	Group approved measurement device.

5. Operate Auxiliary Power Generator Set	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual (Note 1)	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

6. Operate Manpack Equipment (FM/HF/UHF/ SATCOM)
 	
  a. Non-secure
 	
  b. Secure
 	
  c. Digital Comm Devices
 	
  d. DAMA
 	
  e. SINGARS SIP/ASIP
 	
  f. AN/PSN-11
 	
  g. Mark VII Laser Range Finder
 	
  h. Microponder
 	
  i. Infrared Pointer
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

8. Camouflage Procedures/ Techniques
 	
  a. Site Selection/Bivouac
 	
  b. Personal
 	
  c. Equipment
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

9. U.S. Army
 	
  a. Msn/Org
 	
  b. TOC Staff
 	
  c. SOPs
 	
  d. Employment Doctrine
 	
  e. Deliberate/Crisis Planning
 	
  f. Military Decision Making Process
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

10. Intelligence
 	
  a. Threats
 	
  b. Enemy Employment Doctrine
 	
  c. Recognition
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
11. Joint Fire Support 　a. Artillery/SEAD 　b. Naval Gunfire 　c. Army Attack Aviation	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
12. TACS/AAGS 　a. Theater Air Control 　System 　b. Army Air Ground System 　c. Airspace Coordination Plan/ Order and Airspace Management Products 　d. Air Task Order Processes and Products 　e. Special Instructions	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
13. Antenna Systems	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
14. Capabilities/Characteristics of Battlefield Weapon Systems (Theater Specific) a. Ground b. Air	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
15. Characteristics of Munitions 　a. Surface to Surface 　b. Air to Ground 　　(1). Air-to-Ground Missiles 　　(2). Surface-to-air Missiles 　　(3). Unguided Munitions 　　(4). Guided Munitions 　　(5). Cluster Munitions 　　(6). Aircraft Gun Systems 　　(7). Fuses and Sensors	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
16. Local Area Range Familiarization	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

17. Mobility Procedures
 	
  a. Deployment
 	
  b. Redeployment
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

18. Request and Plan Close Air Support Mission
 	
  a. Visual
 	
  b. System Aided
 	
  c. NVG (Night)
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

19. Supervised Terminal Attack Control (Note 5)	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. When equipped and/or items are required on supporting unit type code logistics detail.

2. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and thereafter as required based on syllabus revision, or as directed by group-level authority. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

3. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and every 12 months thereafter; due date based on date last received training. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

Chapter 4

TERMINAL ATTACK CONTROL

4.1. General. This chapter applies to all ALOs, BALOs, and 1C4X1s designated to perform the terminal attack control function. All BALOs and individuals filling BALO UTC positions must be TAC certified. TAC certification is the desired career progression for all 1C4X1 personnel. TACCS aspiring to SNCO leadership positions should have previous experience as a TAC. TAC training for TACCS is specialized training that is in addition to normal TACP CMR training.

4.2. ALO/BALO/FAC (A) TAC Training. As part of initial training, all ALOs, BALOs and FAC (A)s must graduate from ACC JFCC as a prerequisite to terminal attack control certification. The remaining initial and recurring training requirements for officers consists of the items defined in **Table 3.1.** and **Table 4.1.**

4.2.1. Due to the inherent dangers associated with CAS control, decertify a TAC when an individual fails to complete recurring training requirements within 90 days of the training due date. (N/A for FAC (A)).

4.2.2. Document ALO/BALO training, both initial and recurring, using AF Form 1098 or approved computer based documentation system.

4.2.3. Following initial TAC certification ALOs/BALOs must satisfy recurring training as outlined in **Table 3.1.** and **Table 4.1.**, and complete a formal TAC evaluation to maintain certification. Additionally, personnel must perform all CAS controls from a ground observation position or helicopter to satisfy TAC currency requirements. (N/A for FAC (A)).

4.2.3.1. FAC (A)s must meet recurring training requirements IAW AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Volume 1 or appropriate MDS training volume.

4.2.4. After a BALO successfully completes a formal TAC evaluation the flying squadron commander certifies TAC qualification by signing AF Form 3827 and forwards a copy to the aligned ASOS commander. File completed AF Forms 3827 on BALOs in a Stan/Eval folder maintained at the flying squadron.

4.3. Enlisted Terminal Attack Control (ETAC) Requirements. ETAC certification involves special training for volunteers who meet basic requirements and possess the motivation and potential to assume added responsibility. A trainee enters the ETAC training program after selection by the unit commander. Terminal Attack Control training is under the direct supervision and observation of a TAC trainer.

4.3.1. TACCS seeking ETAC certification must possess the following prerequisites:

4.3.1.1. Be in AFSC 1C4X1 with a minimum grade of SrA, have at least 1 year operational combat mission ready experience and currently maintaining TACP CMR status (1C4s).

4.3.1.2. Complete Tier I and Tier II of the ETAC Training Program defined in subsequent paragraphs of this instruction.

4.3.1.3. Graduate from ACC JFCC.

4.3.1.4. Successfully complete a formal evaluation and receive commander certification as a qualified ETAC.

4.4. ETAC Training Program. The ETAC Training Program consists of three separate tiers:

- – Tier 1, Terminal Attack Control Trainee

- – Tier 2, Enlisted Terminal Attack Controller (ETAC) Candidate

- – Tier 3, Enlisted Terminal Attack Controller

Each tier provides a mechanism for screening to ensure ETAC's possess required knowledge and skills. The unit commander will review trainee accomplishments upon the completion of each phase and either approve advancement to the next phase, continue training in the present phase, or disenroll the individual from the program. Phase completion will be documented using an AF Form 1098 or computer program. All CAS missions for individuals in tier 1-3 will be documented on unit/group developed grading forms. Forms will be removed after initial successful certification as a TAC.

4.4.1. Tier 1: Terminal Attack Control Trainee. Training at this level should build upon ECAS training received during completion of **Table 3.1.** requirements.

4.4.1.1. Unit level academics and task performance training consists of the areas identified in **Table 4.1.** and the Exportable Training Package Supplement 2-1, Plan and Perform a Close Air Support Mission (provided with 5-level CDCs).

4.4.1.2. Unit Commanders select TACCS to continue in the ETAC Training Program and enter Tier 2 based on demonstrated ability through written examinations and task performance. A MAJCOM approved MQF will be used for written examinations. In addition local supplements including open book tests may be used.

4.4.2. Tier 2: Enlisted Terminal Attack Controller (ETAC) Candidate. ETAC candidates must be selected by the unit commander and Tier 1 certified. During this portion of ETAC training the candidate receives additional CAS controls. While 1C4X1s in Tier 1 and Emergency CAS training receive only limited sorties for familiarization, those in Tier 2 receive intensified hands-on training to demonstrate potential and gain proficiency. The ETAC candidate must complete ACC JFCC in residence and be certified by the unit commander for entry into tier 3 unit-level top off training.

4.4.2.1. The task certifier qualifies the member as a Tier 2 ETAC.

4.4.2.2. Tier 2 certification allows the member to perform terminal attack control of close air support aircraft under direct supervision of a certified TAC.

4.4.3. Tier 3: Enlisted Terminal Attack Controller. Following unit commander selection and completion of Tier 2, the ETAC candidate enters the final phase of qualification training consisting of additional hands-on CAS control under the supervision of a TAC trainer. CAS control occurs at the ETAC's unit or suitable central location where sufficient sorties are available. This training provides the trainee the opportunity to further develop TAC basic skills prior to a formal TAC evaluation. There is no limit to the number of sorties used during this portion of ETAC training. However, the member's formal TAC evaluation should occur as soon as practical following JFCC graduation.

4.5. Initial ETAC Certification. The commander certifies the trainee as an ETAC upon the member's completion of the following:

- – ETAC Training Program as outlined above.

- – Successful completion of a formal TAC evaluation with an overall rating of qualified.

–   Completion of all additional training assigned during the evaluation process.

–   Achieving a score of 85 percent or more on a written examination covering TAC and local range procedures.

4.5.1. Individuals previously certified to perform Terminal Attack Control prior to the implementation of this instruction may require additional training . The unit commander or designated representative will review unit training records to determine if previous training meets the requirements of this instruction. Until completion of the review and all required training, terminal attack control will only occur under the direct supervision of qualified TAC trainers.

4.5.2. Personnel arriving PCS/PCA and previously certified for TAC will undergo an initial evaluation of past training and perform a supervised control within 90 days of date assigned station. Unit commanders may give credit for previous training meeting the requirements of this instruction. For those personnel requiring additional training, the supervisor will ensure individuals receive additional training and will schedule the member for a formal evaluation through unit Stan/Eval. TAC currency and TACP CMR certification must be completed before the commander may certify a TAC.

4.5.3. Status as a TAC does not affect TACP certification; however decertification from TACP CMR status necessitates decertification as a TAC.

4.5.4. Certification documentation is the same whether the TAC is an ALO or ETAC and consists of the commander signing AF Form 3827, **Terminal Attack Control Evaluation and Certification**. Stan/Eval personnel will file the signed AF Form 3827 in the members Stan/Eval folder. After the commander signs AF Form 3827 the ETAC's supervisor will annotate the individual's AF Form 1098, **Special Task Certification and Recurring Training**, and place it in the member's training folder. MAJCOM approved computer based documentation may be used in lieu of AF Form 1098.

4.5.5. Recurring Training. Upon initial certification by the unit commander, the TAC will enter recurring training. **Table 4.1.** reflects TAC recurring training requirements.

4.6. TAC Utilization. TAC certified ALOs, BALOs, FAC (A)s and ETACs may routinely perform unsupervised CAS control.

4.6.1. For a TAC's first CAS control involving actual clearance to drop (inert or live munitions) a terminal attack control qualified trainer will act as a safety observer. The TAC trainer will physically locate with the controller and be able to assume positive mission control if necessary. (N/A for FAC (A)).

4.6.2. For a TAC's first nighttime CAS control a terminal attack control qualified trainer will act as a safety observer. The TAC trainer will physically locate with the controller and be able to assume positive mission control if necessary. (N/A for FAC (A)).

4.6.3. No further restrictions exist for a TAC (ALO, BALO or ETAC) after successful control of both live and nighttime missions.

4.7. Terminal Attack Control Trainers. Due to the critical nature of TAC, commanders will select the best qualified individuals to conduct TAC training. Unit commanders will appoint TAC trainers by letter.

4.7.1. The most experienced person should act as the chief TAC trainer. Instructors may be officer or enlisted and selected based on their knowledge and expertise.

4.7.2. Unit training programs will incorporate provisions for training and evaluating TAC trainers. As a minimum, trainers must be graduates of the OJT trainer course, knowledgeable of training methods and techniques and possess in-depth experience in Terminal Attack Control.

4.7.3. TAC trainers will have their instructional techniques evaluated by the SELO, SELNCO. The evaluation will focus on the effectiveness of TAC trainers in communicating lessons to trainees and accomplished using a unit or group approved checklist. Provide completed trainer evaluations and critiques to the unit commander for review.

4.7.4. Document TAC instructor training using AF Form 797 or suitable MAJCOM approved computer based documentation program.

4.7.5. Following an initial instructor evaluation, the SELO/SELNCO will perform periodic evaluations of instructional technique IAW locally developed timetables and checklists.

4.7.6. Only TAC trainers can provide ECAS instruction. If ECAS trainees are controlling aircraft, with or without ordnance, a TAC trainer must be physically located with the trainee and be capable of assuming positive control of the aircraft if necessary.

Table 4.1. TAC Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING (Note 1)	FREQUENCY (Notes: 2, 4,6, 7, 8)	MEASUREMENT (Notes 3 and 5)

1. Mission Planning and Preparation
 	
  a. Mission Planning (Map Datum, Timing)
 	
  b. ATO/ACO/SPINS Information
 	
  c. Weather
 	
  d. Range Procedures
 	
  e. Equip. Preparation
 	
  f. Rehearsals
 	
  g. Movement/Positioning
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

2. Target Analysis
  a. Target Suitability
  b. Identification
  c. Description
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING (Note 1)	FREQUENCY (Notes: 2, 4,6, 7, 8)	MEASUREMENT (Notes 3 and 5)
3. Coordination a. S-2 b. S-3 c. FSE/NGF LNO d. Avn LNO e. ADA f. Ground Commander	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
4. Integrating CAS With Other Fires a. Surface Fire Support b. SEAD c. ACA d. Avn LNO e. Attack Helicopters f. ADA	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
5. Develop CAS Briefing	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
6. Initial Contact a. AFAC/TAC(A) Interface b. Fighter Check In c. Briefing (9-line or Theater Specific)	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
7. Marking a. Target (1). Indirect Fire (2). Laser (3). Infrared b. Friendlies	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING (Note 1)	FREQUENCY (Notes: 2, 4,6, 7, 8)	MEASUREMENT (Notes 3 and 5)
8. Final Attack Control a. Day b. Night (1). VisVD c. Ordnance Selection and Adjustment d. Attack Clearance e. Abort Procedures f. Min Safe Distances g. Attack headings/angles	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
9. Battle Damage Assessment	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
10. Terminal Attack Control a. Live b. Dry c. Day d. Night	Subject and task Knowledge	a. Six-Months b. 90-Days c. 90-Days d. Six-Months	Group approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. Member will receive subject and task knowledge training. Task performance will occur during each formal evaluation or countable mission sortie. Integration assets may be simulated.

2. Every 12 months. Due date based on date last received subject training.

3. According to unit- or group-approved training medium. Use a measurement device designed to measure subject knowledge or task performance as appropriate. Use current Air Force and other Service references to support the objective.

4. TACs newly PCS assigned and possessing valid TAC certification and currency will perform a supervised air strike control within 90 days of date assigned station.

5. Control Definition. A control is a complete briefing to target attack. Subsequent controls require separate mission planning and a complete briefing to a new target. TACs require three controls every three months to maintain currency. At least 75 percent of all annual currency controls will be fighter/attack aircraft; the other 25 percent may be bomber aircraft. Bomber aircraft will not be used for TAC evaluations (i.e., fighter/attack aircraft must be used).

6. Live Control. TACs will control one CAS mission resulting in the actual release (practice, inert or live) munitions every six months. A qualified TAC trainer will act as a safety observer during a TAC's first control requiring a "CLEARED HOT" call for a live control. The safety observer will physically collocate with the TAC and be capable of assuming positive mission control if necessary.

7. Night Control. TACs will control one night CAS mission using NVDs and IR pointers every six months. A qualified TAC trainer will act as a safety observer during a TAC's first night control. The safety observer will physically collocate with the TAC and be capable of assuming positive mission control if necessary.

8. Non-Current. TACs are non-current when they fail to complete airstrike control requirements in the prescribed periods. Supervisors must notify their commander when TACs are projected to become non-current. TACs require a minimum of one supervised control to regain currency. The clock for task completion begins anew each time the training requirement is met.

Chapter 5

EVALUATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES

5.1. General. A properly administered evaluation program provides the commander with quantifiable indicators on the effectiveness of unit training. Evaluations provide valuable feedback when administered in a consistent manner against prescribed performance standards. Establishing high performance standards, combined with periodic evaluation of duty position qualifications, allows the commander to assess a critical element of the unit's mission readiness. While responsibility rests with supervisors, they share duty position certification with unit Standardization and Evaluation through formal evaluations and written examinations.

5.2. Evaluator Policies.

5.2.1. Supervisors or task certifiers evaluate individual tasks required to perform duties in a particular position. The key to this evaluation is simple: the trainee must be able to do the job without assistance, or supervision.

5.2.2. MQ certification requires completion of a Stan/Eval administered written test with a score of at least 85 percent and satisfactory task performance evaluations administered by the individual's task certifier or supervisor. Supervisors of personnel requiring MQ certification may request Stan/Eval perform a formal performance evaluation.

5.2.3. Initial/annual CMR certification requires both a written and formal evaluation administered by Stan/Eval. The formal evaluation is an overall assessment of the trainee's task performance skills and related subject knowledge. Formal evaluations require a trainee to demonstrate collective subject knowledge and task performance skills in the context of actual duty position performance in a simulated combat mission. Based on the results of the formal evaluation and written examination, the commander certifies the member as CMR by signing AF Form 3827.

5.2.4. Annual Terminal Attack Control (TAC) certification begins with the supervisor ensuring the TAC satisfies all recurring training requirements and that documentation properly reflects the same. After meeting the preceding conditions the supervisor requests a formal TAC evaluation from Stan/Eval. Stan/Eval personnel administer the written test and TAC evaluation. Following the evaluation, Stan/Eval debriefs the examinee and supervisor, and completes AF Form 3827. After the supervisor reviews the completed AF Form 3827 and notes if any additional training is due, Stan/Eval forwards the form through channels to the commander. The commander awards TAC certification, based on satisfactory task performance (overall rating of qualified) and a passing score (85 percent) on the written test, by signing AF Form 3827.

5.3. Evaluator Selection.

5.3.1. Commanders hand-pick the most qualified and experienced personnel to administer the unit Stan/Eval program and fill the positions of Stan/Eval Liaison Officer (SELO) and Stan/Eval NCO (SELNCO). The SELO and SELNCO act as the principle field evaluators and test proctors for the commander.

5.3.2. Stan/Eval personnel will possess the following experience levels in their assigned unit prior to appoint as SELO or SELNCO.

  –   SELO will possess a minimum of one year ASOC or TACP experience.

  –   SELNCO will possess a minimum of five years of ASOC or TACP experience.

5.3.3. Stan/Eval evaluators will not evaluate personnel whom they train.

5.3.4. Commanders may appoint additional evaluators called Stan/Eval examiners (SEEs) to help distribute the evaluation workload. Appoint SEEs after they are thoroughly trained on procedures for implementing this instruction and the unit Stan/Eval program. Limit appointment of SEEs to the number necessary to administer the Stan/Eval program.

5.3.5. TACP Stan/Eval evaluators/examiners will maintain TACP CMR and TAC certification. Group Stan/Eval evaluators/examiners will maintain the appropriate ASOC, TACP and TAC CMR certification based on the types of units they are required to evaluate.

5.3.6. The SELO/SELNCO will administer all annual CMR and TAC evaluations to SEEs. Also the SELO or SELNCO will periodically observe Stan/Eval examiners conducting field evaluations and record their observations on AF Form 3827 as a Stan/Eval Objectivity assessment (entered into type evaluation block).

5.4. Evaluation Procedures.

5.4.1. The successful completion of an initial evaluation establishes the annual evaluation eligibility zone. The zone is a three calendar month window consisting of the month preceding the month of the initial evaluation, the actual initial evaluation month, and the month following the actual evaluation month.

5.4.2. Calendar months define the evaluation eligibility window. An initial evaluation completed on the 3rd of March would have the same eligibility zone as an evaluation completed on the 28th of March (1 February to 30 April).

5.4.3. TACP CMR and TAC criteria is found in **Chapter 6** and follows the training requirements listed in **Table 3.1.** and **Table 4.1.**. Conduct evaluations only when individuals attain training currency for all prescribed tasks.

5.4.4. Evaluations conducted prior to entering the eligibility zone allows the supervisor to establish a new zone. Establishing a new zone may allow Stan/Eval personnel to balance workloads and utilize joint exercises during the evaluation process.

5.4.5. Failure to complete recurring training or an annual evaluation within the eligibility zone impacts mission certification. For the first 30 days following the end of the eligibility zone, the individual's mission certification is non-current. If required training or evaluation is not conducted within 30 days of non-current status, the individual must be decertified.

5.5. Written Examinations. Written examinations provide evidence of an individual's knowledge of procedures and other information essential for the safe and effective accomplishment of assigned duties.

5.5.1. The SELO/SELNCO will maintain strict control of all examinations and answer keys by securing tests in a locked container or password protected computer program.. Only Stan/Eval personnel will administer written tests.

5.5.2. Examinations will consist of a least 50 multiple or fill in the blank questions or a combination of both. Written examinations in support of mission status certification are closed book only. Units

will develop their tests from questions contained in the MQF. Note: Until the MQF is published, units will develop written tests from measurement devices supporting the training items listed in *Table 2.1.*, *Table 2.2.*, *Table 3.1.* and *Table 4.1.* as appropriate. Computer "random generation" programs may be used. If used, a new series of tests must be generated every 6 months. For tests developed manually, no more than 50 percent of the questions on the previous test can be repeated on the replacement test.

5.5.3. Scoring. The minimum passing written test score is 85 percent for all written examinations. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a new test without repeat questions.

5.5.4. Documentation. Document CMR and TAC written test results on AF Form 3827. Document written test results for MQ personnel on AF Form 1098 or suitable MAJCOM approved computer based documentation program.

5.6. Formal Evaluations. Formal performance evaluations ensure individuals can skillfully perform tasks required for the position they fill and accomplish the overall mission. For CMR and TAC certification, Stan/Eval personnel must conduct formal performance evaluations using the guidance prescribed in this instruction.

5.6.1. **Chapter 6** contains a detailed task evaluation list and specific qualification Q-level criteria for each area on AF Form 3827. The evaluator using AF Form 3827 records a rating for each sub-area and task evaluated.

5.6.2. Critical tasks **(CRITICAL)** are those tasks where an unqualified rating would result in an overall grade of UNQUALIFIED on the evaluation.

5.6.3. An asterisk (*) identifies critical tasks on AF Form 3827 and in the evaluation criteria listed in **Chapter 6**.

5.6.4. Evaluators will attempt to use joint training exercises when possible to accomplish formal evaluations. For all evaluations, Stan/Eval will develop realistic scenarios which reflect likely tactical simulations comparable to unit tasking. Evaluations must be conducted in a realistic tactical environment. Also, Stan/Eval personnel will challenge examinees to perform to a high standard, the standard identified to evaluators by the unit commander.

5.6.5. Prior to administering the formal evaluation the examinee must first successfully complete the written test. Only personnel designated as Stan/Eval examiners by the commander will conduct formal performance evaluations. Examiners will not evaluate personnel which they have trained. For ANG units examiners will not evaluate personnel which they have recently trained.

5.6.6. With the exception of airstrike control, when a critical AF Form 3827 sub-area cannot be evaluated in the field due to an equipment limitation, operational requirements, or weather conditions, the sub-area may be evaluated in garrison. If so, enter an appropriate comment on AF Form 3827.

5.6.7. The judgment of the Stan/Eval examiner will be the determining factor in arriving at the overall evaluation rating using the criteria listed in **Chapter 6**. If a significant number of subareas are graded **Q** minus **(Q-)**, consider awarding an overall grade of UNQUALIFIED on AF Form 3827.

5.7. Evaluation Grading System. Grading of performance evaluations occurs on a two tier system: sub-area grades and an overall evaluation grade.

5.7.1. Sub-area grading is done in one of the following three ways:

5.7.1.1. **Q** (Qualified). The examinee demonstrates a satisfactory level of performance and accomplished assigned tasks in a safe and timely manner.

5.7.1.2. **Q-** (Qualified with minor deviations). The examinee demonstrates a satisfactory level of performance with some minor deviations or incorrect procedures. The evaluator recommends additional training if appropriate.

5.7.1.3. **U** (Unqualified). The examinee demonstrated a breach of discipline or major deviation from prescribed procedures that adversely affected mission accomplishment or compromised safety. An unqualified grade in any critical sub-area must result in an overall evaluation grade of unqualified.

5.7.2. Overall evaluation grading is a composite of the performance evaluation and the written examination results. This overall grade is the determining factor for certification/decertification using AF Form 3827.

5.7.2.1. **EQ** (Exceptionally Qualified). Award an EQ when in the evaluator's judgment the examinee demonstrated exceptional skill and knowledge in all phases of the evaluation and received a score of 98% or better on the written evaluation.

5.7.2.2. **Q** (Qualified). Award a Q when the examinee performs duties in a knowledgeable, safe and professional manner.

5.7.2.3. **U** (Unqualified). Award a U when the examinee fails to perform satisfactorily in any critical sub-area, compromises safety, or performs in a manner that precludes successful mission accomplishment. Also, award a U when the examinee scores below 85% on the written test.

5.8. Post-evaluation Procedures. Following the evaluation, the evaluator will debrief the examinee. For each sub-area graded **Q-** or **U**, the evaluator must debrief the item and determine if additional training should be assigned.

5.8.1. Debriefing the Discrepancy. The evaluator will thoroughly debrief all discrepancies and surrounding circumstances. During the debrief place emphasis on instruction and learning, not on repeated highlighting of mistakes made. The evaluator will enter the word "DEBRIEFED" on AF Form 3827. Debriefing only with no assigned additional training is appropriate for minor errors or mistakes.

5.8.2. Assign Additional Training. When assigning additional training the evaluator will thoroughly debrief the discrepancy and surrounding circumstances to the examinee and the appropriate supervisor. The supervisor will assign specific, detailed additional training tailored to remedy the examinee's deficiency. This method is appropriate for major errors or situations where the examinee demonstrates a lack of proficiency.

5.8.2.1. The supervisor will establish a due date for additional training completion which will not exceed the evaluation date by more than 60 days (3 UTAs for ANG).

5.8.2.2. The evaluator will annotate specific training assigned and due dates on AF Form 3827. Upon completion of required additional training, the supervisor notifies Stan/Eval and initials the completion date on AF Form 3827.

5.9. No-notice Evaluations. A no-notice evaluation is one where the examinee receives 24 hours or less notification of an impending evaluation. No-notice evaluations are tools which commanders employ to

assess individuals' performance and the effectiveness of the unit training program. Only commanders and higher headquarters (e.g., Group or NAF) may direct no-notice evaluations. A no-notice may count as an annual evaluation following successful completion of a written test within 30 days (2 UTAs for ANG) of the field check. Initial evaluations or reevaluations will not be conducted as a no-notice check.

Chapter 6

EVALUATION CRITERIA

6.1. General. The purpose of formal evaluations is to ensure individuals can skillfully perform the tasks associated with their duty position. Using the criteria listed in this chapter the Stan/Eval examiner assigns an overall rating for each evaluation administered. The primary criteria to a successful evaluation is simple; examinees must be capable of performing their duties in a manner that aids mission accomplishment.

6.1.1. Initial examinees must be capable of performing their duties with minimal to no assistance. Minimal assistance might be needed for an ALO or 3-level TACCS' initial evaluation. Any assistance rendered, should not in its absence, result in the inability to perform the mission. Assistance provided to prevent mission failure will result in a U rating for that sub-area.

6.1.2. Members receiving subsequent annual evaluations must be capable of performing their duties without assistance.

6.2. Area 1: Mission Preparation.

6.2.1. * Mission Planning

- **Q** Checked all factors applicable to mission, for example: weather, Air Tasking Order (ATO) information, Map Datum, Timing, Range procedures, frequencies, crypto keys, callsigns, and special requirements. Aware of alternatives if the mission cannot be executed as planned.

- **Q-** Same as above except for minor errors of omission/commission that would not normally detract from mission effectiveness. Demonstrated need for study in some area(s).

- **U** Major error of omission/commission that would preclude mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endangered personnel and/or equipment.

6.2.2. * Equipment Preparation

- **Q** All equipment necessary for effective mission accomplishment properly prepared and inspected. Unsatisfactory items identified and appropriate corrective actions taken.

- **Q-** Same as above except for minor errors of omission/commission that would not preclude mission accomplishment. Need for study in some area(s) is indicated.

- **U** Major error of omission/commission that would preclude mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endanger personnel and or equipment.

6.3. Area 2: Navigation.

6.3.1. * Navigation to Preplanned Location

- **Q** demonstrated the ability to navigate to a preplanned position with reasonable accuracy (100 meters without GPS, 25 meters with GPS over a minimum distance of 2 kilometers dismounted or 10 kilometers mounted) and timeliness in a safe manner. Camouflage, deception and route selection properly geared toward threat.

   – **Q-** Minor discrepancies in navigation procedures. Became temporarily disoriented with possible exposure to enemy threat. Slow to navigate to preplanned position. Mission effectiveness not compromised. Need for additional training indicated.

   – **U** Unable to navigate to a preplanned position. Became totally disoriented. Excessively exposed to enemy threat. Applied incorrect navigation procedures. Mission effectiveness jeopardized.

6.3.2. * Map/Compass Orientation.

   – **Q** Properly oriented the map and compass to the terrain and magnetic north. Determined magnetic headings to selected points (+ or -3 degrees), properly determined location by performing resection.

   – **Q-** Marginal accuracy in orienting map. Determined inaccurate magnetic heading to a given point (+ or -5 degrees), had difficulty in performing resection.

   – **U** Unable to properly orient the map or determine magnetic heading to a given point. Accuracy unacceptable.

6.4. Area 3: TACP and ASOC Equipment Operation.

6.4.1. * Pallet Mounted Radios

   – **Q** Successfully turned on, tuned, and performed operator checks of all pallet mounted radios. Able to contact a distant station, and enter the net. Could identify equipment failures using appropriate operator checks. Demonstrated knowledge of remoting procedures.

   – **Q-** Limited knowledge of pallet mounted radios. Could turn on and tune radios, but lacked knowledge of operator checks, and was unfamiliar with indications to determine equipment failures.

   – **U** Unable to turn on, tune and or operate radios. Failed to perform basic operator checks thus potentially endangering personnel and/or causing damage to equipment.

6.4.2. * Portable Radios

   – **Q** Successfully turned on, tuned and performed operator checks on all portable radios. Able to contact a distant station, and enter the net. Could identify equipment failures using appropriate operator checks.

   – **Q-** Limited knowledge of portable radios. Could turn on and tune radios, but lacked knowledge of operator checks, and was unfamiliar with indications to determine equipment failures.

   – **U** Unable to turn on, tune and or operate radios. Failed to perform basic operator checks thus potentially endangering personnel and or causing damage to equipment.

6.4.3. * Encryption Devices (Secure Voice Equipment)

   – **Q** Knowledgeable of system operations, capabilities, and limitations. Properly installed secure voice equipment. Applied correct encoding procedures. Able to receive and transmit a variable and establish secure voice communications.

   – **Q-** Limited procedural knowledge only. Required excessive time to implement secure voice operations.

– **U** Improperly keyed the encoding device. Incorrect procedures precluded secure voice operation. Improperly installed secure voice equipment. Unable to receive or transmit a variable without assistance.

6.4.4. (Added) * Global Positioning System (GP) Equipment
 - Q Successfully turned on, initialized and performed operator checks. Determine individual location using MGRS and Latitude/longitude in seconds and decimal minutes. Determine distant location using slant range calculations from a known point to an unknown point. Properly load waypoints and encryption fill. Able to configure GPS to proper map datum/ellipsoid and convert coordinates between map datums. Demonstrates complete knowledge of battery fault conditions and procedures.
 - U Unsuccessfully turned on, initialized and/or operated GPS. Individual was unable to determine own location using MGRS and Latitude/longitude in seconds and decimal minutes. Unable to determine distant location using slant range calculations from a known point to an unknown point. Unable to load waypoints or encryption fill. Failed to configure GPS to proper map datum/ellipsoid or convert coordinates between map datums. Unable to explain battery fault conditions or procedures.

6.5. Area 4. Communications Procedures.

6.5.1. * Transmit/Receive Procedures:

– **Q** Communications clear, concise, and understandable. Promoted mission effectiveness.

– **Q-** Minor deficiencies in transmitting techniques. Mission effectiveness not degraded.

– **U** Deviation from acceptable communications procedures impaired mission effectiveness.

6.5.2. * Authentication Procedures:

– **Q** Knowledgeable of authentication procedures. Could properly encode, decode and authenticate in a timely manner.

– **Q-** Knowledgeable of authentication procedures but required excessive time to encode, decode or authenticate.

– **U** Could not authenticate, encode, or decode with accuracy. Did not select the proper authentication tables. Applied incorrect authentication procedures.

6.5.3. * Communications Security Procedures:

– **Q** Knowledge and employment of COMSEC procedures enhanced successful mission accomplishment.

– **Q-** Minor COMSEC deviations that detract from mission effectiveness.

– **U** Lack of knowledge and or breach of COMSEC procedures jeopardized mission effectiveness.

6.5.4. * Operations in a Comm Jamming Environment:

– **Q** Knowledge and employment of techniques to counter threat in a comm jamming environment enhanced mission effectiveness. Understands the threat and takes appropriate action. Can effectively employ HAVE QUICK and SINCGARS procedures.

– **Q-** Limited knowledge of counter-comm jamming techniques. Has difficulty identifying the threat. Slow to take action. Limited knowledge of HAVE QUICK. Unable to fully utilize and/ or requires assistance with SINCGARS employment.

– **U-** Serious deficiencies in counter jamming techniques. Cannot identify jamming. Takes no action. Unable to employ or demonstrate HAVE QUICK procedures.

6.6. Area 5: CAS Procedures.

6.6.1. * CAS Request Submission:

– **Q** Demonstrated in-depth knowledge of CAS request procedures. Performed target analysis and submitted the request in a timely, thorough, and effective manner.

– **Q-** Minor deficiencies in CAS request procedures. Excessive time spent analyzing the target, compiling, preparing and transmitting CAS requests.

– **U** Unfamiliar with CAS request procedures. Unable to properly or effectively analyze the target, and compile, prepare, and transmit CAS requests.

6.6.2. * Coordination:

– **Q** Demonstrated timely coordination procedures with appropriate agencies to include obtaining attack clearance.

– **Q-** Demonstrated coordination with all appropriate agencies. Delays caused by untimely coordination would not have effected mission accomplishment. Clearance received prior to initiating the attack.

– **U** Coordination with appropriate agencies not completed prior to beginning the attack. Attack clearance not obtained. Delays caused by untimely coordination degraded or prevented successful mission accomplishment. Any potentially dangerous act.

6.6.3. Use of Signaling Devices:

– **Q** Thorough working knowledge of all signaling devices for day and night. Selected most appropriate signaling device for tactical situation. Enhanced mission effectiveness. Adhered to safety procedures for the use of pyrotechnics/smoke devices and/or LASER procedures.

– **Q-** Limited knowledge of signaling devices. Selected suitable signaling device for tactical situation. Limited enhancement of mission effectiveness. Adhered to safety procedures for the use of pyrotechnics/smoke devices and/or LASER employment procedures..

– **U** Not familiar with signaling devices. Use of signaling device inappropriate to tactical situation. Deviation in safety procedures for use of pyrotechnics/smoke devices and/or LASER employment procedures..

6.6.4. * Pre-attack Briefing:

– **Q** Provided the fighters with a complete, concise, and effective briefing that enhanced mission effectiveness.

– **Q-** Same as above except for minor errors of omission/commission which did not preclude effectiveness and/or safety of mission.

  – **U** Briefing compromised safety or mission effectiveness due to erroneous information or errors of omission/commission. Tactics briefed were inappropriate to situation and precluded effective mission completion and or jeopardized survivability. Any potentially dangerous act.

6.6.5. * Attack Weapons Utilization:

  – **Q** Maintained positive control. Demonstrated thorough knowledge of weapons effects with available air assets. Used available weapons that were most suitable for target, and aircraft and ground forces' survivability.

Delivery sequence of ordnance enhanced mission effectiveness.

  – **Q-** Maintained positive control. Minor discrepancies in knowledge and employment reduced weapons effectiveness. Achieved desired results.

Actions did not prevent mission accomplishment or adversely effect aircraft and ground forces' survivability.

  – **U** Major discrepancies in knowledge and or employment with significant impact on mission effectiveness. Failed to achieve desired results. Exposed aircraft and or ground forces to unnecessary risk.

6.6.6. * Fighter Control and Ordnance Adjustment. A TAC evaluation will consist of a minimum of 4 aircraft passes. For example, a two ship making 3 attacks would equal six passes. The evaluator will coordinate with the flight to ensure at least one pass requires an abort call (i.e. in on the wrong target, in on friendly position, not following attack restrictions, etc.). If conducted during a live mission, switches will be safe during the abort pass. The examiner is responsible for ensuring aircraft passes do not present a danger to the flight or ground forces.

  – **Q** Exercised positive control of assigned fighters throughout mission. Clearance to drop provided to fighters at the proper time. Ordnance adjust instructions were clear, concise, and timely. Clearance and or aborts issued in a positive and timely manner. All attack restrictions placed on fighters were appropriate and necessary.

  – **Q-** Fighter control and ordnance adjustments were adequate and safe. Clearance to drop and or abort provided but not in the most timely and expedient way. Attack restrictions unnecessarily detracted, but did not preclude mission accomplishment.

  – **U** Control and or adjustment instructions not timely, clear, or accurate. Actions resulted in either degraded or ineffective mission.

6.6.7. Attack Damage Assessment:

  – **Q** Damage assessment was realistic, accurate, and timely. Attack flight and appropriate agencies provided a report according to governing directives.

  – **Q-** Damage assessment accomplished and reported with minor errors.

  – **U** Unrealistic. Reports contained major errors or omissions. Reports were not timely.

6.6.8. FAC(A)/TAC(A) Interface:

  – **Q** Readily understood FAC(A)/TAC(A) requests and promptly provided information in a concise and timely manner. Successfully functioned as an air and ground team to enhance mission effectiveness.

- **Q-** Understood FAC(A)/TAC(A) requests and provided required information. Minor discrepancy in processing FAC(A)/TAC(A) requests. Lacked the spirit of teamwork, but did not hinder FAC(A)/TAC(A) and contributed to mission effectiveness.

- **U** Failed to understand FAC(A)/TAC(A) requests. Did not provide required data. Hampered the mission effectiveness of the FAC(A)/TAC(A).

6.6.9. Range Procedures:

- **Q** Complies with all range procedures. Knowledgeable of range safety requirements and restrictions. Knowledgeable of emergency procedures (i.e. hung bombs, off range release, fire on range, MEDEVAC requests, etc). Ensures aircraft are briefed on applicable restrictions.

- **Q-** Complies with all range procedures. Knowledgeable of range procedures used for the specific mission only. Limited understanding of emergency procedures. Ensures aircraft are briefed on applicable procedures.

- **U** Violated range procedures. Was not knowledgeable of range requirements. Incomplete knowledge of emergency procedures. Gave incomplete restrictions to fighters.

6.7. Area 6: Safety (CRITICAL).

- **Q** Employed all available methods to ensure safety of flight. Analyzed emergency situations and implemented emergency procedures.

- **U** Any dangerous or potentially dangerous act. Disregarded safety procedures. Did not use equipment in a safe manner. Was not aware of or did not comply with all safety requirements.

6.8. Area 7: Other.

- This is an optional area for evaluation of other tasks identified by the unit commander, i.e. DCT/ BCT use, IR pointers, Night Vision Goggles, NBC protective gear, LASER procedures, and field expedient antennas.

Chapter 7

CERTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

7.1. General. Certification and documentation are sound methods of tracking mission status and individual capabilities. Using standard AF methods, certification and documentation also provide continuity during PCS rotations. Supervisors document and commanders certify MQ personnel using AF Form 1098 or a MAJCOM approved computer based system. These forms may be removed from MQ personnel's training folders upon PCS. CMR and TAC certification and documentation require maintenance of separate individual evaluation folders. Evaluation folders allow leaders to establish and track an individual's CMR and TAC certification and history and must accompany the member on PCS.

7.2. Combat Mission Ready. Stan/Eval examiners administer written examinations for CMR personnel after completion of all initial or recurring training items.

7.2.1. A Stan/Eval examiner administers the field performance evaluation using the checklist incorporated into AF Form 3827 (Areas 1 - 5A and 6). Additionally, commanders may direct the evaluation of other items (i.e., DCT/BCT operations, NBC procedures, physical fitness testing). List other items evaluated on AF Form 3827 in the section titled "Other". If required, continue documenting items on AF Form 3827, PART IV, Remarks.

7.2.2. Examiners will debrief all sub-areas graded Q- with either a determination of "no additional training required" or "additional training assigned." For each sub-area graded Q- Stan/Eval examiners will record specific actions taken on AF Form 3827. All areas rated U will result in assignment of additional training for the appropriate task(s).

7.2.3. Stan/Eval examiners will, following the evaluation, debrief the examinee and supervisor, document results on AF Form 3827, and forward the form through channels to the commander. If appropriate, the commander signs AF Form 3827 and certifies the member as mission ready.

7.2.4. After the commander signs the form, Stan/Eval files the original in the member's evaluation folder, provides a copy through the appropriate supervisor to the individual and forwards a copy to Group Stan/Eval (NAF Stan/Eval for ANG). Forward a copy to the appropriate NAF if the person is a Stan/Eval evaluator. The completed AF Form 3827 remains a permanent part of the member's evaluation folder.

7.2.5. The supervisor reviews the complete AF Form 3827 and must ensure the individual completes any additional training requirements. The supervisor then annotates AF Form 1098 in the member's training record to reflect award of CMR status by the commander.

7.3. Terminal Attack Control (TAC). The critical nature of terminal attack control requires expanded certification and documentation.

7.3.1. TACs require both a TACP CMR and TAC evaluation. Administer TACP CMR and TAC evaluations separately.

7.3.2. Loss of TAC certification does not impact TACP CMR status, however TACP decertification does result in the loss of TAC certification.

7.3.3. A Stan/Eval examiner administers the TAC formal field evaluation using the checklist incorporated into AF Form 3827 (Areas 5 and 6). Additionally, commanders may direct the evaluation of

other items (i.e., Night/Limited Visibility CAS, CAS Execution with LASER-guided systems, range procedures). List other items evaluated on AF Form 3827 in the section titled "Other".

7.3.4. Examiners will debrief all sub-areas graded Q- with either a determination of, "no additional training required" or "additional training assigned." For each sub-area graded Q- Stan/Eval examiners will record specific actions taken on AF Form 3827. All areas rated U will result in assignment of additional training for the appropriate task(s).

This includes areas not specifically included in TAC evaluation criteria that have an impact on TAC operations (i.e. failure to properly use HAVE QUICK procedures).

7.3.5. Stan/Eval examiners will, following the evaluation, debrief the examinee and supervisor, document results on AF Form 3827, and forward the form through channels to the commander. If appropriate, the commander signs AF Form 3827 thus certifying the member as Terminal Attack Control qualified.

7.3.6. After the commander signs the form, Stan/Eval files the original in the member's evaluation folder, provides a copy through the appropriate supervisor to the individual and forwards a copy to Group Stan/Eval (NAF Stan/Eval for ANG). Additionally, a copy of BALO evaluations will be sent to the aligned ASOS commander. Also, forward a copy of AF Form 3827 for evaluations performed on Stan/Eval evaluators to the appropriate NAF. The completed AF Form 3827 remains a permanent part of the member's evaluation folder.

7.3.7. The supervisor reviews the completed AF Form 3827 ensuring the individual completes all additional training requirements, if any. The supervisor annotates the AF Form 1098 in the member's training record to reflect award of TAC status by the commander. The commander does not need to sign AF Form 1098 to award mission status. The commander's signature on AF Form 3827 awards TAC status.

7.4. Evaluation Folders. Evaluation folders establish individual CMR and TAC certification history. Stan/Eval develops and maintains a folder on each individual certified CMR. Computer files using the electronic version of the forms specified below may be used in lieu of folders when required coordination can be done electronically, i.e., initials and signatures.

7.4.1. Evaluation folders will consist of the following and in the order indicated:

7.4.1.1. CAS CONTROL LOG. (Left Side) Use AF Form 3132 (**Figure 7.1.**) to log all air strike controls, include the following: date, mission number/remarks, i.e. day/night, IR, or LASER, number and type aircraft, unit, munitions expended, number of attacks (IP-to-Tgt), location, supervised/unsupervised, certifier's last name and initials. The individual's supervisor is the certifier.

7.4.1.2. File a copy of each evaluation form in chronological order with the most recent on top (Right Side).

7.4.1.3. Below the evaluation forms place the Terminal Attack Control Course completion certificate (Right Side).

7.4.2. The unit SELO/SELNCO will maintain unit personnel's evaluation folders. Only the SELO/SELNCO or designated SEE will add completed evaluation forms to the folders. Supervisors or individuals may coordinate with the SELO/SELNCO at any time to review their folders.

7.4.3. Upon arrival at a new duty location, individuals previously certified CMR or TAC will provide their evaluation folder to the unit Stan/Eval. Stan/Eval will maintain all evaluation folders.

7.4.4. When personnel PCS, unit Stan/Eval will return the folder to the departing individual.

Figure 7.1. CAS Control Log.

DATE	MISSION NUMBER / REMARKS (DAY/NIGHT, IR, LASER, ETC.)	NUMBER/ TYPE AIRCRAFT UNIT	MUNITIONS EXPENDED	NUMBER OF ATTACKS (IP-TO-TGT)	LOCATION	SUPERVISED YES / NO	CERTIFIER'S LAST NAME AND INITIALS
20 OCT 95	2FHO533A/NIGHT/IR	2F16, 457 FS	4 x BDU-33	4	HOOD RANGE #1	YES	PINES
21 OCT 95	2FC2017A/DAY/LASER/WP MARK	2A10, 70 FS	4 x MK-82AIR	2	CAMPBELL RANGE #2	NO	BAKER

CAS CONTROL LOG
(MEMBER'S RANK NAME)
(MEMBER'S UNIT SECTION)

AF FORM 3132, MAY 83 (EF)   PREVIOUS EDITION WILL BE USED.   GENERAL PURPOSE (11 X 8-1/2")

Chapter 8

TREND ANALYSIS

8.1. General. Trend analysis is a combination of objective analysis of written examinations and subjective analysis of field evaluations at the unit and group level. Trends are not always identified with an arbitrary value i.e., 15 or 20 percent but instead determined by commander assessment of potential impact for weaknesses identified. Analyze completed AF Forms 3827 for trends and special interest items. Conduct commander briefings to highlight unfavorable trends and recommend corrective actions.

8.2. Subordinate Unit Responsibilities. Individual units conduct quarterly Stan/Eval reviews to compile a unit report for submission to the Air Support Operations Group for trend analysis. For the quarterly analysis report to higher headquarters, provide actions taken to resolve trends and any additional comments as appropriate.

As a minimum include the following:

  – Total number for each type of evaluation administered.

  – A breakdown of missed questions from written examinations using the MQF.

  – Discrepancies noted during field evaluations.

  – Copies of each completed AF Form 3827.

8.3. Group Responsibilities.

8.3.1. Group Stan/Eval representatives consolidate inputs from subordinate units. If a large enough sample (10 evaluations) in any particular area is not available add the previous quarter's data and perform analysis on a moving 2 quarter total.

  8.3.1.1. For analysis of written examination trends, consider the validity of the question and the need for and/or appropriateness of increased emphasis in the subject area.

  8.3.1.2. For field evaluations, calculate the percentage of Q and the U grades against the total number of evaluations given in the sub-area. Again, trends are not always identified with an arbitrary value i.e., 15 or 20 percent but instead determined by commander assessment of potential impact for weaknesses identified. The analyst must review each AF Form 3827 to compare the actual errors made in the specific sub-area.

8.3.2. Stan/Eval personnel will present trend analysis data with coordinated recommendations from the training section to the group commander on a periodic basis and to the NAF semiannually. The Group commander has final authority for establishing a trend.

8.4. Stan/Eval Review Board Reporting Procedures. Semiannually, Group Stan/Eval will provide a trend analysis report to subordinate units and the appropriate NAF. As a minimum, this report will include:

  – Total number of each type evaluation used in the analysis.

  – Trends and or possible trends for specific questions from written evaluations.

  – Trends and or possible trends for specific sub-areas of field evaluations.

– Recommended corrective actions to reduce or eliminate trend items.

8.4.1. NAFs will share trend information with other NAFs in their MAJCOM. If a problem area is identified that should be shared with the CAF, NAFs will forward a description of the problem area along with a recommended corrective action to their MAJCOM.

8.5. Post-analysis Procedures. After identification of a trend, each unit will provide increased training emphasis in the appropriate area(s) until reduction of the discrepancy rate for two consecutive quarters. Groups will continue to track trends, coordinate corrective actions, and provide status reports until trend elimination to subordinate units and the appropriate NAF.

Chapter 9

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

9.1. Publication Requirements. Each ASOC and TACP unit will maintain an information file similar to the Flight Crew Information File (FCIF) program (reference AFI 11-202V2). This file will consist of three parts.

9.1.1. Part 1 will contain, as a minimum, a table of contents listing all material in the file.

9.1.2. Part 2 will contain messages and directives of a temporary nature but pertinent to the safe conduct of ASOC/TACP operations and terminal attack control. This information will be updated as appropriate. Individuals will review this part monthly and upon addition of a new FCIF item.

9.1.3. Part 3 will consist of a publications library. All publications in the library will be current and complete. The library should be placed in an area that is accessible to all unit personnel. The following publications will be maintained. Additional publications may be added as appropriate.

Publications

(Added) AFDD 1, *Air Force Basic Doctrine.*

(Added) AFDD 2-1.7, *Airspace Control in the Combat Zone.*

AFPD 13-1, *Theater Air Control System.*

AFI 11-214, *Aircrew and Weapons Director Procedures for Air Operations.*

AFI 10-201, *Status Of Resources and Training System.*

AFI 13-102, ASOC and TACP Training and Evaluation Procedures.

AFI 13-212, V1, V2, V3, *Weapon Ranges.*

AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training.*

(Added) AFTTP 3-1, Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 29 and 31.

(Added) AFTTP 3-3, Volumes 3, 5, and 19.

(Added) AFTTP(I) 3-2.17, TAGS

Joint Pub 1-01.1, *Compendium of Joint Publications.*

Joint Pub 1-02, *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.*

Joint Pub 3-0, *Doctrine for Joint Operations.*

Joint Pub 3-03, *Doctrine for Interdiction Operations.*

Joint Pub 3-09, *Doctrine for Joint Fire Support.*

Joint Pub 3-09.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for LASER Target Designation Operations (J-LASER).*

Joint Pub 3-09.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for CAS.*

Joint Pub 3-52, *Doctrine for Joint Airspace Control in the Combat Zone.*

Joint Pub 3-56.1, *Command and Control for Joint Air Operations.*

AACP 50-28 /PACAFP 50-28 /USAFEP 50-9, *Multi-Service Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (J-FIRE).*

TACP 50-20, *Multi-Service Procedures for Joint Air Attack Team Operations (JAAT).*

TACP 50-44, *Multi-Service Night and Adverse Weather Combat Operations.*

AFSOC Reg 55-130, Vol 10, *Operations, AC-130H Gunship Employment.*

AFSOC Instruction 11-202, Vol 14 *Operations, AC-130U Gunship Employment.*

FM 6-20, *Fire Support in the Airland Battle.*

FM 6-20-30, *Fire Support in Corps and Divisions.*

FM 6-20-40, *Fire Support for Brigade Operations (Heavy).*

FM 100-5, *Operations.*

FM 100-103, *Army Airspace Command and Control in a Combat Zone.*

T.O. 1-1M-34, *Aircrew Weapons Delivery Manual (Nonnuclear).*

T.O. 1-1M-34-1 (S), *Aircrew Weapons Delivery Manual (Nonnuclear).*

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between the USAF and the USA for Army/Air Force Liaison Support, (1 Nov 95).

Applicable Local Range Regulations.

Applicable MAJCOM MOAs, Host Tenant Support Agreements, and Inter Service Support Agreements.

Local operating instructions and supplements concerning operations, training, and evaluations.

RONALD E. KEYS, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Air & Space Operations

Attachment 1

IC 2002-01 TO AFI 13-102, AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER (ASOC) AND TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY (TACP) TRAINING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

16 DECEMBER 2002

OPR: HQ USAF/XOOY (CMSgt Steven G. Buhrow)

Certified by: HQ USAF/XOO (Maj Gen Richard A. Mentemeyer)

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

Allows up to 25% of annual CAS currency controls to be accomplished using bomber aircraft. Defines a control as a complete briefing to target attack. Allows COMAFFOR to approve waivers for operationally deployed personnel. Requires Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) Fighter Duty Officers to attend Joint Aerospace Command and Control Course. Changes Mission Ready (MR) terminology to Combat Mission Ready (CMR). Deletes references to CTAPS and USMC Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Course. Emphasizes that ASOC and TACP qualifications are not interchangeable and that individuals must be qualified and certified in the duty positions they are filling. Revises the training table for operations personnel and terminal attack controllers. Requires Global Positioning System equipment to be a critical evaluation item.

1.3.11 Combat Mission Ready (CMR). Commander awarded status based on demonstrated ability to accomplish the operational mission of an ASOC or TACP. CMR status is mandatory for all ALOs, Fighter Duty Officers (officers possessing a 'U' suffix on their AFSC) and Tactical Air Command and Control Specialists. Commanders award CMR status after an individual satisfies all initial or recurring training requirements, a written test, and a formal evaluation, either initial or recurring. All operations personnel (AFSC 1X) assigned to ASOCs and TACPs require a formal evaluation. ASOC and TACP CMR status is not interchangeable. Commanders and supervisors must ensure individuals are qualified and certified for the duty position the member is filling. CMR certification for 'Y' suffix and AFSC 1C400 is optional.

1.7.2. Personnel filling CMR positions require both subject and task training with written and task performance evaluations. ASOC Fighter Duty Officers, TACP ALOs, and TACCS must complete a comprehensive formal evaluation.

1.8.4. For CMR personnel, the supervisor reviews and evaluates all duty position/CFETP training using the guidance established in AFI 36-2201. Upon the trainee's completion of all initial (first time certification) or recurring (annual certification) training items, the supervisor requests formal evaluation by unit Stan/Eval. CMR evaluations by Stan/Eval consist of a written test and duty position performance demonstration of the items listed on AF Form 3827. For non-TAC personnel, use areas 1 - 5A and 6 on AF Form 3827 along with any commander or higher headquarters directed items. Accomplish evaluations on TAC qualified personnel using all areas on AF Form 3827 as well as any commander or higher headquarters directed items. The commander uses the results of the formal evaluation to determine if certification is appropriate.

1.9. Certification. Certify and document mission status initially and annually thereafter using AF Form 1098 (or approved automated product) for MQ personnel and AF Form 3827 for CMR personnel.

1.9.2. The unit commander certifies CMR status after the trainee completes the following:

1.9.2.1. All initial or annual training items as identified in the appropriate table.

1.9.2.2. Achieves a passing score of 85 percent or better on a comprehensive 100 question closed book written test.

1.9.2.3. Receives a rating of 'Qualified' or better on a formal evaluation.

1.9.3. Only TACP CMR ALOs, BALOs and 1C4X1s filling a CMR duty position, formal TAC Instructors, observer/controllers assigned to an Army Combat Training Center, or TACs performing range control/test duty may be certified as TACs.

1.10. Decertification. Supervisors may decertify individuals on a task based on failure to meet the task measurement standards (to include failure to complete required training within the stated frequency). Supervisors will inform the unit commander of all decertifications. The commander will determine if the task warrants revocation of MQ or CMR status. Decertification will be annotated in individual training and Stan/Eval records, as appropriate. Loss of TAC certification does not necessarily require decertification of TACP CMR status.

1.12. Mission Status Decertification. The commander should base mission status decertification for MQ or CMR personnel upon:

1.12.1. Ability to safely perform duties

1.12.2. Ability to accomplish wartime duties without supervision

1.13.2. The commander re-certifies CMR personnel upon completion of required training and a formal evaluation as prescribed in **Chapter 6**. Commanders may direct a reevaluation of only the area decertified, called a spot evaluation, or direct a complete formal evaluation.

1.14. Non-Current. Non-current status for a particular training task (excluding airstrike control) occurs when an individual fails to complete recurring training requirements as stipulated in the applicable tables (**Table 2.1.**, **Table 2.2.**, **Table 3.1.** and **Table 4.1.** Note 8 for airstrike control) within the specified time period (i.e., one year from the date the item was last trained). Individuals in a non-current status for more than six months must complete all training table items and pass a formal performance evaluation to regain currency.

1.15. Formal School Requirements. All ALOs must attend the ACC ALO Qualification Course. ASOC FDOs must attend the Joint Aerospace Command and Control Course, except for FDOs assigned to 604 ASOS, Republic of Korea, who may attend either course. Individuals should complete the training enroute to their initial ASOC or TACP assignment. ASOC personnel should attend the appropriate TBMCS courses and ASOC and TACP radio maintenance personnel should attend the AN/GRC-206 maintenance course. The Army Basic Airborne Course L5AZA1T231-001 is mandatory for all individuals filling a jump billet.

1.15.1. Completion of the ACC Terminal Attack Control Course is mandatory for all 1C4s prior to certification as a Terminal Attack Controller.

1.17. Responsibilities. HQ USAF/XOOY will approve any changes to this instruction and assist in resolving major training issues between using commands.

1.17.1. Serving as Combat Air Forces lead major command, HQ ACC/DOY will review, consolidate and submit MAJCOM and NGB inputs for recommended changes to this instruction to HQ USAF/XOO.

1.17.4.8. Maintain TACP CMR and TAC certification.

1.17.5.6. Maintain TACP CMR and TAC certification.

1.17.8.2. Maintain CMR certification. SELOs and SELNCOs assigned to TACP units will maintain TAC certification.

1.17.8.6. Administer CMR and TAC evaluations on SEEs and required unit personnel.

1.17.9.4. Notify the commander and provide mission status recommendations when a CMR individual loses training currency or task certification.

1.17.9.11. Maintain MQ or CMR certification based on AFSC and duty position.

1.18.1. Develop a training folder (for enlisted this is AF Form 623) or computer file for all personnel using the appropriate training tables in subsequent chapters. Document all training accomplishments using AF Form 1098 or suitable MAJCOM approved computer based training medium.

1.19.1. To obtain a waiver, the requester submits a memorandum, through channels to the OPR describing the specific requirement. For units deployed to an operational command, waivers for training/currency are submitted to the Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) who may approve, disapprove, or forward it to the OPR for adjudication. A waiver remains in effect until the OPR cancels or revises the publication.

1.19.2. Submit recommended changes through channels to HQ ACC/DOY. HQ ACC will coordinate recommended changes with HQ USAF/XOOY.

2.1. General. This chapter applies to personnel assigned to ASOC duty positions. Training identified in this chapter supplements individual AFSC training requirements prescribed under the OJT Training Program. All ASOC personnel will enter mission status training and satisfy the initial and recurring training requirements listed in the applicable **Table 2.1.** or **Table 2.2.**.

2.2. Combat Mission Ready. ASOC operations personnel (AFSC 1X) will maintain CMR status. Minimum initial CMR training consists of all training subjects, recurring and non-recurring, listed in **Table 2.1.** Minimum recurring training is on an annual basis and consists of those subjects identified in the frequency column of **Table 2.1.** by the word 'ANNUAL'. CMR designation requires completion of an annual written test with a score of at least 85 percent and achieving an overall 'QUALIFIED' rating on the formal evaluation. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a newly generated test with more than 50 percent new questions.

2.2.1. CMR status is transferable with a PCS move. CMR personnel arriving at their new unit will receive a local area check out and review of previous training and certification. If the training is current and adequate, CMR certification carries forward until the annual evaluation is due. This training should be complete within 30 days of arriving at a new duty station.

2.3. Mission Qualified. ASOC and TACP personnel filling positions other than those identified in paragraph **1.3.11.** will enter MQ training. Minimum initial training will consist of all training subjects listed in **Table 2.2.** All MQ personnel must complete an annual written examination with a score of at least 85 percent. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a new test without repeat questions. MQ personnel do not normally receive a formal evaluation but must satisfactorily complete each measurement device for the training items listed in **Table 2.2.** All training items listed in the Type Training column with a task requirement must have a task certifier administer a thorough task evaluation on each item listed. A written performance evaluation (test) is required to satisfy knowledge-only training items.

Table 2.1. ASOC Operations Personnel Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

1. Msn/Org of Wing/Group/ Unit
 	
  a. ISSA/HTSA
 	
  b. Unit OIs
 	
  c. Army SOPs
 	
  d. OPLAN Taskings
 	
  e. DOC Statements
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

2. Navigation
  a. Vehicle
  b. Foot
  c. GPS
  d. Plot/Convert MGRS
  e. LAT/LONG
  f. Ellipsoid/datum
  g. Army Symbology
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

3. Communication Procedures
  a. Encode/Decode
  b. RT Procedures
  c. ECCM
  d. SOI/Comprise Procedures
  e. Applicable Phone Systems
  f. Communication Planning
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

4. Operate Communication and Computer Systems
  a. Non-secure
  b. Secure
  c. Digital Comm Devices
  d. Emergency Operations
  e. TBMCS
  f. ADOCS (as required)
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
5. Operate Auxiliary Power Generator Set	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
6. Operate Manpack Portables Radios (FM/HF/UHF/ SATCOM) a. Non-secure b. Secure c. Digital Comm Devices d. DAMA e. SINGARS SIP/ASIP	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
7. Vehicle Operations a. Convoy (Day/Night) b. Drive with NVG (on/off road)	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
8. Camouflage Procedures/ Techniques a. Site Selection/Bivouac b. Personal c. Equipment	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
9. U.S. Army a. Msn/Org b. TOC Staff c. SOPs d. Employment Doctrine e. Deliberate/Crisis Planning f. Military Decision Making Process	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
10. Intelligence a. Threats b. Enemy Employment Doctrine c. Recognition	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
11. Joint Fire Support a. Artillery/SEAD b. Naval Gunfire c. Army Attack Aviation	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
12. TACS/AAGS a. Theater Air Control System b. Army Air Ground System c. Airspace Control Plan/Order and Airspace Management Products d. Air Task Order Processes and Products e. Special Instructions	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
13. Antenna Systems	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
14. Characteristics of Air-To-Surface Munitions a. Air-to-Ground Missiles b. Surface-to-air Missiles c. Unguided Munitions d. Guided Munitions e. Cluster Munitions f. Aircraft Gun Systems g. Fuses and Sensors	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
15. ASOC Operations a. Concept b. Support Functions c. Set up d. Air Force Air Request Net (AFARN) control e. Unique Equipment f. Site Defense	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Notes 1 and 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
16. Local Area Range Familiarization	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
17. Mobility Procedures a. Deployment b. Redeployment	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and thereafter as required based on syllabus revision, or as directed by group-level authority. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

2. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and every 12 months thereafter; due date based on date last received training. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

3. According to unit- or group-approved training medium. Use a measurement device designed to measure subject knowledge and/or task performance. Use current Joint, Air Force and other Service references to support the objective.

3.2. Combat Mission Ready. TACP operations personnel (AFSC 1X) will maintain CMR status, with the exceptions stated in paragraph **1.3.11.** BALOs and individuals filling unit type code (UTC) tasked positions requiring TAC certification must maintain TAC status. The ASOS commander will determine the required number of TAC qualified ALOs. TAC certification is not a prerequisite for operations personnel CMR status. Minimum CMR training consists of all training subjects listed in **Table 3.1.** For personnel designated to maintain TAC status, the requirements listed in **Table 4.1.** also apply. Minimum recurring training is on an annual basis and consists of the training areas identified by the word 'ANNUAL' in the frequency column of **Table 3.1.** (and **Table 4.1.** if TAC certified). A written performance evaluation (test) is required to satisfy knowledge-only training items.

3.2.1. CMR certification is transferable with a PCS move. CMR personnel arriving at their new unit will receive a local area check out and review of previous training and certification. If training is current and adequate, CMR certification carries forward until the annual evaluation is due.

3.3. Mission Qualified. TACP personnel not identified as CMR will enter MQ training. Minimum initial training consists of all training areas listed in **Table 2.2.** Minimum recurring training is on an annual basis and consists of training areas identified by the word "ANNUAL" in the frequency column. All MQ personnel must complete an annual written examination with a minimum score of 85 percent. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a newly generated test with more than 50 percent new questions. MQ personnel do not normally receive a formal evaluation but must satisfactorily complete each measurement device for the training items listed in **Table 2.2.** All training items listed in the Type Training column with a task requirement must have a task certifier administer

a thorough task evaluation on each item listed. A written performance check (test) is required to satisfy knowledge only training items.

Table 3.1. TACP Operations Personnel Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
1. Msn/Org of Wing/Group/ Unit a. ISSA/HTSA b. Unit OIs c. Army SOPs d. OPLAN Taskings e. DOC Statements	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
2. Navigation a. Vehicle b. Foot c. GPS d. Plot/Convert MGRS e. LAT/LONG f. Ellipsoid/datum g. Army Symbology	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
3. Communication Procedures a. Encode/Decode b. RT Procedures c. ECCM d. SOI/Comprise Procedures e. Applicable Phone Systems f. Communication Planning	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
4. Operate AN/GRC -206 Radio System a. Non-secure b. Secure c. Digital Comm Devices d. Emergency Operations	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual (Note 1)	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
5. Operate Auxiliary Power Generator Set	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual (Note 1)	Group approved measurement device.

6. Operate Manpack Equipment (FM/HF/UHF/ SATCOM)
 	
  a. Non-secure
 	
  b. Secure
 	
  c. Digital Comm Devices
 	
  d. DAMA
 	
  e. SINGARS SIP/ASIP
 	
  f. AN/PSN-11
 	
  g. Mark VII Laser Range Finder
 	
  h. Microponder
 	
  i. Infrared Pointer
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

8. Camouflage Procedures/ Techniques
 	
  a. Site Selection/Bivouac
 	
  b. Personal
 	
  c. Equipment
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

9. U.S. Army
 	
  a. Msn/Org
 	
  b. TOC Staff
 	
  c. SOPs
 	
  d. Employment Doctrine
 	
  e. Deliberate/Crisis Planning
 	
  f. Military Decision Making Process
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

10. Intelligence
 	
  a. Threats
 	
  b. Enemy Employment Doctrine
 	
  c. Recognition
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)
11. Joint Fire Support a. Artillery/SEAD b. Naval Gunfire c. Army Attack Aviation	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
12. TACS/AAGS a. Theater Air Control System b. Army Air Ground System c. Airspace Coordination Plan/ Order and Airspace Management Products d. Air Task Order Processes and Products e. Special Instructions	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
13. Antenna Systems	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
14. Capabilities/Characteristics of Battlefield Weapon Systems (Theater Specific) a. Ground b. Air	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
15. Characteristics of Munitions a. Surface to Surface b. Air to Ground (1). Air-to-Ground Missiles (2). Surface-to-air Missiles (3). Unguided Munitions (4). Guided Munitions (5). Cluster Munitions (6). Aircraft Gun Systems (7). Fuses and Sensors	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.
16. Local Area Range Familiarization	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM (Note 1)	TYPE TRAINING	FREQUENCY (Note 2)	MEASUREMENT (Note 3)

17. Mobility Procedures
 	
  a. Deployment
 	
  b. Redeployment
	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

18. Request and Plan Close Air Support Mission
 	
  a. Visual
 	
  b. System Aided
 	
  c. NVG (Night)
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

19. Supervised Terminal Attack Control (Note 5)	Subject Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. When equipped and/or items are required on supporting unit type code logistics detail.

2. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and thereafter as required based on syllabus revision, or as directed by group-level authority. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

3. Initially, within 90 days of the date assigned station (1C431s within 12 months) and every 12 months thereafter; due date based on date last received training. Initial training for ANG personnel will begin within 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) (90 days) from time of assignment and will not exceed 15 months from training start date.

4.1. General. This chapter applies to all ALOs, BALOs, and 1C4X1s designated to perform the terminal attack control function. All BALOs and individuals filling BALO UTC positions must be TAC certified. TAC certification is the desired career progression for all 1C4X1 personnel. TACCS aspiring to SNCO leadership positions should have previous experience as a TAC. TAC training for TACCS is specialized training that is in addition to normal TACP CMR training.

4.2.2. Document ALO/BALO training, both initial and recurring, using AF Form 1098 or approved computer based documentation system.

4.2.3.1. FAC (A)s must meet recurring training requirements IAW AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Volume 1 or appropriate MDS training volume.

4.3.1.1. Be in AFSC 1C4X1 with a minimum grade of SrA, have at least 1 year operational combat mission ready experience and currently maintaining TACP CMR status (1C4s).

4.5.2. Personnel arriving PCS/PCA and previously certified for TAC will undergo an initial evaluation of past training and perform a supervised control within 90 days of date assigned station. Unit commanders may give credit for previous training meeting the requirements of this instruction. For those personnel

requiring additional training, the supervisor will ensure individuals receive additional training and will schedule the member for a formal evaluation through unit Stan/Eval. TAC currency and TACP CMR certification must be completed before the commander may certify a TAC.

4.5.3. Status as a TAC does not affect TACP certification; however decertification from TACP CMR status necessitates decertification as a TAC.

Table 4.1. TAC Training Requirements.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING (Note 1)	FREQUENCY (Notes: 2, 4,6, 7, 8)	MEASUREMENT (Notes 3 and 5)

1. Mission Planning and Preparation
 	
  a. Mission Planning (Map Datum, Timing)
 	
  b. ATO/ACO/SPINS Information
 	
  c. Weather
 	
  d. Range Procedures
 	
  e. Equip. Preparation
 	
  f. Rehearsals
 	
  g. Movement/Positioning
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

2. Target Analysis
  a. Target Suitability
  b. Identification
  c. Description
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

3. Coordination
  a. S-2
  b. S-3
  c. FSE/NGF LNO
  d. Avn LNO
  e. ADA
  f. Ground Commander
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING (Note 1)	FREQUENCY (Notes: 2, 4,6, 7, 8)	MEASUREMENT (Notes 3 and 5)

4. Integrating CAS With Other Fires
 	
  a. Surface Fire Support
 	
  b. SEAD
 	
  c. ACA
 	
  d. Avn LNO
 	
  e. Attack Helicopters
 	
  f. ADA
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

5. Develop CAS Briefing	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

6. Initial Contact
 	
  a. AFAC/TAC(A) Interface
 	
  b. Fighter Check In
 	
  c. Briefing (9-line or Theater Specific)
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

7. Marking
 	
  a. Target
 	
    (1). Indirect Fire
 	
    (2). Laser
 	
    (3). Infrared
 	
  b. Friendlies
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

8. Final Attack Control
 	
  a. Day
 	
  b. Night
 	
    (1). VisVD
 	
  c. Ordnance Selection and Adjustment
 	
  d. Attack Clearance
 	
  e. Abort Procedures
 	
  f. Min Safe Distances
 	
  g. Attack headings/angles
	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE TRAINING (Note 1)	FREQUENCY (Notes: 2, 4,6, 7, 8)	MEASUREMENT (Notes 3 and 5)
9. Battle Damage Assessment	Subject and task Knowledge	Annual	Group approved measurement device.

10. Terminal Attack Control
 	
   a. Live
 	
   b. Dry
 	
   c. Day
 	
   d. Night
	Subject and task Knowledge	a. Six-Months
		
		b. 90-Days
		
		c. 90-Days
		
		d. Six-Months
			Group approved measurement device.

NOTES:

1. Member will receive subject and task knowledge training. Task performance will occur during each formal evaluation or countable mission sortie. Integration assets may be simulated.

2. Every 12 months. Due date based on date last received subject training.

3. According to unit- or group-approved training medium. Use a measurement device designed to measure subject knowledge or task performance as appropriate. Use current Air Force and other Service references to support the objective.

4. TACs newly PCS assigned and possessing valid TAC certification and currency will perform a supervised air strike control within 90 days of date assigned station.

5. Control Definition. A control is a complete briefing to target attack. Subsequent controls require separate mission planning and a complete briefing to a new target. TACs require three controls every three months to maintain currency. At least 75 percent of all annual currency controls will be fighter/attack aircraft; the other 25 percent may be bomber aircraft. Bomber aircraft will not be used for TAC evaluations (i.e., fighter/attack aircraft must be used).

6. Live Control. TACs will control one CAS mission resulting in the actual release (practice, inert or live) munitions every six months. A qualified TAC trainer will act as a safety observer during a TAC's first control requiring a "CLEARED HOT" call for a live control. The safety observer will physically collocate with the TAC and be capable of assuming positive mission control if necessary.

7. Night Control. TACs will control one night CAS mission using NVDs and IR pointers every six months. A qualified TAC trainer will act as a safety observer during a TAC's first night control. The safety observer will physically collocate with the TAC and be capable of assuming positive mission control if necessary.

8. Non-Current. TACs are non-current when they fail to complete airstrike control requirements in the prescribed periods. Supervisors must notify their commander when TACs are projected to become non-current. TACs require a minimum of one supervised control to regain currency. The clock for task completion begins anew each time the training requirement is met.

5.1. General. A properly administered evaluation program provides the commander with quantifiable indicators on the effectiveness of unit training. Evaluations provide valuable feedback when administered in a consistent manner against prescribed performance standards. Establishing high performance stan-

dards, combined with periodic evaluation of duty position qualifications, allows the commander to assess a critical element of the unit's mission readiness. While responsibility rests with supervisors, they share duty position certification with unit Standardization and Evaluation through formal evaluations and written examinations.

5.2.3. Initial/annual CMR certification requires both a written and formal evaluation administered by Stan/Eval. The formal evaluation is an overall assessment of the trainee's task performance skills and related subject knowledge. Formal evaluations require a trainee to demonstrate collective subject knowledge and task performance skills in the context of actual duty position performance in a simulated combat mission. Based on the results of the formal evaluation and written examination, the commander certifies the member as CMR by signing AF Form 3827.

5.3.5. TACP Stan/Eval evaluators/examiners will maintain TACP CMR and TAC certification. Group Stan/Eval evaluators/examiners will maintain the appropriate ASOC, TACP and TAC CMR certification based on the types of units they are required to evaluate.

5.3.6. The SELO/SELNCO will administer all annual CMR and TAC evaluations to SEEs. Also the SELO or SELNCO will periodically observe Stan/Eval examiners conducting field evaluations and record their observations on AF Form 3827 as a Stan/Eval Objectivity assessment (entered into type evaluation block).

5.4.3. TACP CMR and TAC criteria is found in **Chapter 6** and follows the training requirements listed in **Table 3.1.** and **Table 4.1.**. Conduct evaluations only when individuals attain training currency for all prescribed tasks.

5.5.3. Scoring. The minimum passing written test score is 85 percent for all written examinations. In the event an individual fails a written test, a re-test must be administered within 14 days using a new test without repeat questions.

5.5.4. Documentation. Document CMR and TAC written test results on AF Form 3827. Document written test results for MQ personnel on AF Form 1098 or suitable MAJCOM approved computer based documentation program.

5.6. Formal Evaluations. Formal performance evaluations ensure individuals can skillfully perform tasks required for the position they fill and accomplish the overall mission. For CMR and TAC certification, Stan/Eval personnel must conduct formal performance evaluations using the guidance prescribed in this instruction.

5.6.4. Evaluators will attempt to use joint training exercises when possible to accomplish formal evaluations. For all evaluations, Stan/Eval will develop realistic scenarios which reflect likely tactical simulations comparable to unit tasking. Evaluations must be conducted in a realistic tactical environment. Also, Stan/Eval personnel will challenge examinees to perform to a high standard, the standard identified to evaluators by the unit commander.

6.4.4. (Added) * Global Positioning System (GP) Equipment
 - Q Successfully turned on, initialized and performed operator checks. Determine individual location using MGRS and Latitude/longitude in seconds and decimal minutes. Determine distant location using slant range calculations from a known point to an unknown point. Properly load waypoints and encryption fill. Able to configure GPS to proper map datum/ellipsoid and convert coordinates between map datums. Demonstrates complete knowledge of battery fault conditions and procedures.
 - U Unsuccessfully turned on, initialized and/or operated GPS. Individual was unable to determine own

location using MGRS and Latitude/longitude in seconds and decimal minutes. Unable to determine distant location using slant range calculations from a known point to an unknown point. Unable to load waypoints or encryption fill. Failed to configure GPS to proper map datum/ellipsoid or convert coordinates between map datums. Unable to explain battery fault conditions or procedures.

7.1. General. Certification and documentation are sound methods of tracking mission status and individual capabilities. Using standard AF methods, certification and documentation also provide continuity during PCS rotations. Supervisors document and commanders certify MQ personnel using AF Form 1098 or a MAJCOM approved computer based system. These forms may be removed from MQ personnel's training folders upon PCS. CMR and TAC certification and documentation require maintenance of separate individual evaluation folders. Evaluation folders allow leaders to establish and track an individual's CMR and TAC certification and history and must accompany the member on PCS.

7.2. Combat Mission Ready. Stan/Eval examiners administer written examinations for CMR personnel after completion of all initial or recurring training items.

7.2.5. The supervisor reviews the complete AF Form 3827 and must ensure the individual completes any additional training requirements. The supervisor then annotates AF Form 1098 in the member's training record to reflect award of CMR status by the commander.

7.3.1. TACs require both a TACP CMR and TAC evaluation. Administer TACP CMR and TAC evaluations separately.

7.3.2. Loss of TAC certification does not impact TACP CMR status, however TACP decertification does result in the loss of TAC certification.

7.4. Evaluation Folders. Evaluation folders establish individual CMR and TAC certification history. Stan/Eval develops and maintains a folder on each individual certified CMR. Computer files using the electronic version of the forms specified below may be used in lieu of folders when required coordination can be done electronically, i.e., initials and signatures.

7.4.1.2. File a copy of each evaluation form in chronological order with the most recent on top (Right Side).

7.4.1.3. Below the evaluation forms place the Terminal Attack Control Course completion certificate (Right Side).

7.4.3. Upon arrival at a new duty location, individuals previously certified CMR or TAC will provide their evaluation folder to the unit Stan/Eval. Stan/Eval will maintain all evaluation folders.

9.1. Publication Requirements. Each ASOC and TACP unit will maintain an information file similar to the Flight Crew Information File (FCIF) program (reference AFI 11-202V2). This file will consist of three parts.

9.1.2. Part 2 will contain messages and directives of a temporary nature but pertinent to the safe conduct of ASOC/TACP operations and terminal attack control. This information will be updated as appropriate. Individuals will review this part monthly and upon addition of a new FCIF item.

Publications

Delete: AFM1-1, Basic Aerospace Doctrine of the US Air Force
Delete: AFM1-1, Basic Aerospace Doctrine of the US Air Force

Delete: AFM 1-3, Doctrine and Procedures for Airspace Control in the Combat Zone

Delete: Joint Pub 3-09.2, JTTP for Ground Radar Beacon Operations (J-Beacon)

Delete: Joint Pub 3-56, Tactical Command and Control Planning Guidance and Procedures for Joint Operations

Delete: AFI 13-106, *Air Support Operations Center and Tactical Air Control Parties.*

Delete: AFJMAN 11-226, *Responsibilities for Tactical Air Control Parties.*

Delete: MCM 3-1, Vol III, *Mission Employment Tactics Tactical Employment A-10.*

Delete: MCM 3-1, Vol V, *Mission Employment Tactics Tactical Employment F-16.*

Delete: MCM 3-1, Vol VIII, *Mission Employment Tactics Tactical Employment FAC.*

Delete: MCM 3-1, Vol 26, 1 Feb 96, *Theater Air Control System.*

(Added) AFTTP 3-1, volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 29 and 31.

(Added) AFTTP 3-3, volumes 3, 5 and 19.

(Added) AFTTP (I) 3-2.17, *TAGS*

(Added) AFDD 1, Air Force Basic Doctrine

(Added) AFDD 2-1.7, Airspace Control in the Combat Zone